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TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS: Overcast. Temp. 11-9 (52-48). Tomorrow showers. Temp. 12-8 (53-46). Yesterday's temp. 12-7 (53-45). LONDON: Showers. Temp. 11-9 (52-48). Tomorrow fair. Temp. 10-8 (50-46). Yesterday's temp. 10-7 (50-44). CHANNEL: Rough. ROME: Cloudy. Temp. 13-4 (54-39). NEW YORK: Fair. Temp. 14-7 (57-45). Yesterday's temp. 18-8 (64-47).
ADDITIONAL WEATHER—COMICS PAGE

INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Austria	10 S	Lebanon	$1.00
Belgium	12 B.Fr	Luxembourg	12 L.Fr.
Denmark	3 D.Kr	Morocco	2 Dir.
Eire	11 P	Netherlands	1.25 Flor.
Finland	2 F.M	Nigeria	40 K.
France	2 F.	Norway	2.75 N.Kr.
Germany	1.20 D.M	Portugal	10 Esc.
Great Britain	10 P	Spain	25 Ptas.
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Italy	250 Lire	U.S. Military (Eur.)	$0.35
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No. 28,561 — PARIS, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1974 — Established 1887

On the Fringe of the Sahara, Drought Ends and Hope Grows

By Henry Kamm

DAKAR, Senegal (NYT).—The drought that brought catastrophic famine to the countries below the Sahara for two years was broken this autumn by a normal rainy season that promises reasonable harvests in the weeks to come.

The harvests will be far from sufficient for the population of about 25 million of the seven drought-stricken countries, but the rains have revitalized the people's hopes for survival and the governments' confidence in playing a determining role in the lives of their nations.

In a region in which even the numbers of the living are far from certain, it is assumed that several thousand persons have died of hunger or of disease which they could not resist because of their weakened state. Most of the deaths occurred in Chad, Niger, Mali and Mauretania.

The other countries of the Sahel—the geographic name derived from the Arabic word meaning "fringe," for the countries at the southern edge of the Sahara—were less severely affected by the drought. They are Upper Volta, Senegal and Gambia.

In all seven countries visited during a two-month tour, hundreds of thousands suffered hunger, illness, the loss of their livelihoods and uprooting from their traditional way of life as well as their homes.

But an inestimable number of deaths has been prevented by an international relief effort—belated, sketchily coordinated and not always efficiently managed, as is conceded even by those who administer it on behalf of the donors.

The Chief Donors

Whatever the failings of donors and recipients, it is assumed by those dealing with the distribution of relief food that the great bulk of the estimated one million tons of grain shipped to West Africa since 1972 has been eaten in West Africa by those who had little else to eat.

The principal donors of food, as well as the chief suppliers of transport for its distribution and other assistance, have been the United States and the countries of Western Europe, acting both through the Development Fund of the European Economic Community and bilaterally.

In these predominantly Moslem countries, the comparative absence of interest of the Arab countries in helping the victims of the drought is felt with embarrassment, pain and bitterness. The head of Chad's drought-relief program, Public Works Minister Abdoulaye Djonoumia, said in an interview:

"The Arab countries' aid is not in proportion with their revenues or with the friendship that we feel for them in our hearts."

In countries jealous of their independence, which is only 15 years old and fragile because of economic underdevelopment, and suspicious of foreigners as a result of colonialism, the admission that they could not feed their peoples was a wrenching shock to self-esteem.

Each picture of living skeletons of men, women and children holding up their bowls to be filled with gift grain was felt by the governments as an attack on their ability to guide their countries' destinies.

The sensitivity of the African governments to any suggestion of allowing foreigners to manage any aspect of the relief campaign has caused the donor governments and international organizations to tread very softly, proving that it is at least as difficult to give as to receive.

The vastly complicated logistical problem of carrying urgently needed supplies into landlocked countries from jammed ports, on single-track railroads and over unsurfaced roads that wash out completely in the rainy season, has been handled by governments that are critically short of persons with experience in managing operations of such magnitude and involving

Continued on Page 2, Col. 1

Kissinger Sets Visit To Peking

For Nov. 25-29, After Soviet Stop

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11 (AP).—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger will visit China Nov. 25-29, the State Department announced today.

The long-anticipated trip, designed to maintain warming relations with Peking, will follow a Nov. 23-24 meeting in Vladivostok, in the Soviet Union, between President Ford and Soviet party leader Leonid Brezhnev. Mr. Kissinger will be in Vladivostok.

The visit to China will facilitate an immediate report to Chinese officials on the results of the Ford-Brezhnev meeting. In his last visit to China, a year ago, Mr. Kissinger tried to reassure the Chinese that the policy of détente with Moscow would not be at Peking's expense. At that time, the United States joined China in a declaration opposing "efforts by any other country or group of countries" to establish domination in any area of the world.

Mr. Ford and Mr. Kissinger will leave for Japan on Sunday, and will stop in South Korea before going to the Soviet Union.

3-Hour Review

The President said after a three-hour review of foreign-policy developments with Mr. Kissinger at Camp David, Md., yesterday that results of the secretary of state's recent 17-country trip were "basically very encouraging."

He said Mr. Kissinger told him the meeting with Mr. Brezhnev was "very helpful."

Mr. Ford also said Mr. Kissinger brought back "encouraging news" from the Middle East and from the Indian subcontinent, where he helped reduce policy differences with Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi.

Opposition to Trip

SEOUL, Nov. 11 (NYT).—President Ford's forthcoming visit here has set off angry opposition from many South Koreans who feel that his trip amounts to approval by the United States of President Chung Hee Park's tough one-man rule.

And in a country that has been ardently pro-American, and very dependent on the United States, Mr. Ford's visit has aroused some of the first anti-American sentiment heard here in years.

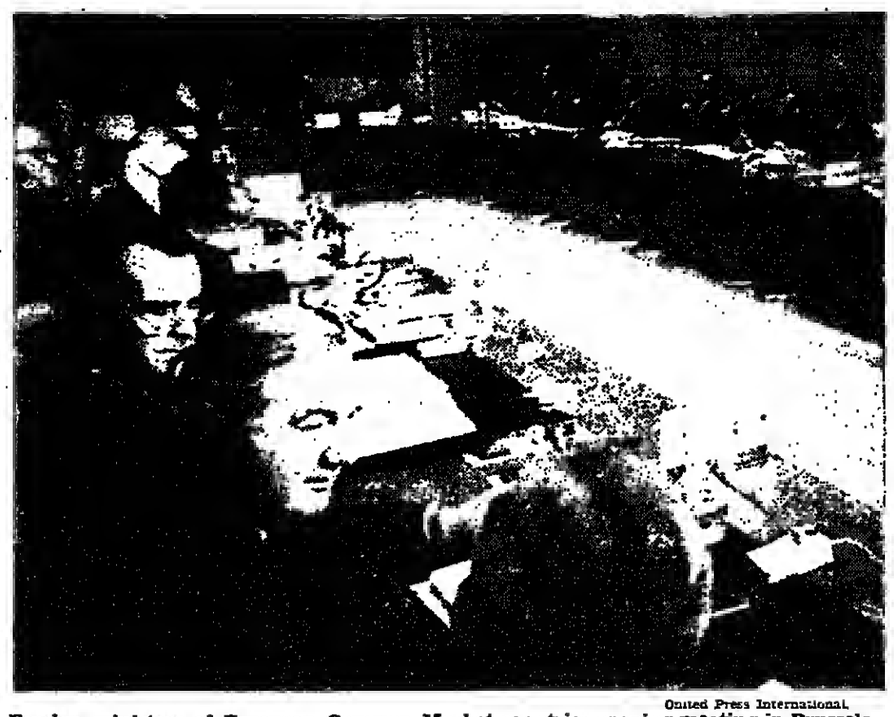
In the last week alone, a group of 300 Korean Roman Catholic priests, about half the nation's total, called for Mr. Ford to "reconsider" his trip. In addition, 21 Protestant clergymen, including nine U.S. missionaries, demanded in a statement that Mr. Ford cancel the stop here "because it shows support for the Park regime, which does not have the trust of the Korean people."

A Presbyterian minister, the Rev. Ho Byung Sup, was arrested by the Korean Central Intelligence Agency for trying to mimeograph the statement. There have been other demands: That Mr. Ford meet with opposition leaders and that he convey American concern to Mr. Park over the Korean President's increasingly repressive actions.

Special Masses

SEOUL, Nov 11 (UPI).—Roman Catholics today held special masses throughout the country, demanding the restoration of human rights.

Special prayer meetings were held here and in 13 major provincial cities simultaneously. It was the first nationwide religious action called by the one million Roman Catholics in the country in connection with a domestic political situation.



United Press International.

Foreign ministers of European Common Market countries opening meeting in Brussels.

Demands for Regional Fund at Issue

EEC's Summit Plans Hit a Snag

By David Haworth

BRUSSELS, Nov. 11 (IHT).—Foreign ministers of the European Economic Community ran into difficulties here today as they tried to work out an agenda for next month's planned EEC summit conference in Paris.

The ministers are working on the assumption that the talks will be held Dec. 9-10, but the Italian and Irish delegates said that they do not want a conference at all unless it will clear the way for establishing the long-delayed EEC regional development fund.

In Paris, Foreign Minister Jean Sauvagnargues warned tonight that failure to agree on holding a summit conference would cause major problems, Reuters reported.

[In a French television interview, Mr. Sauvagnargues said, "If it is not held, the economic and psychological consequences will be enormous. The truth is that things (in Europe) are going badly, very badly."

[He said that this meeting was necessary to give Europe new momentum toward unity and to broach grave economic problems in common, including inflation and balance of payments difficulties.]

Dutch minister Max van der Stoel also questioned the value of holding a summit conference—on the grounds that, so far, such an event seems unlikely to yield concrete results.

Garret Fitzgerald, Ireland's representative, insisted that the proposed summit would be the third at which a regional aid fund had been promised. It is vital for public opinion that on this occasion the fund become a reality, he said.

The setting up of such a fund was stalled late last year when Germany balked at having to contribute heavily to a fund which would be of little benefit to the Germans but a huge bonus to Britain, Ireland and Italy.

Today's indecisive discussions mean that the preparations for the summit talks will have to be continued at meetings next Monday and Nov. 25.

The ministers' search for a conference theme was not entirely wasted, however. It was agreed that inflation and unemployment should be discussed in Paris. Energy and the regional policy will also be on the agenda—the latter on the understanding that the heads of state and government will endorse a regional fund to be set up next year.

Israel Planes Hit Lebanon, Beirut Reports Four Killed

JERUSALEM, Nov. 11 (UPI).—Israeli planes struck Arab guerrilla targets in southeast Lebanon today for the first time in seven weeks, the military command said.

"Air Force planes attacked a number of terrorist targets in Fatahland this afternoon," an army spokesman said. "All the planes returned safely."

The planes struck sites in the vicinity of Hasbaya, about eight miles north of the Israeli-occupied Golan Heights, he said.

He said the raids began at 4 p.m. and lasted a few minutes.

It was the first Israeli air strike across the northern frontier since Sept. 25, when air force planes hit targets in the Mazraat-Beit-Naful area in a 30-minute operation.

[In Beirut, Lebanese officials said that the Israeli Phantom jets raid today was in the Arqoub area and the strike killed four persons and wounded several, Reuters reported. A Lebanese communiqué said the wounded included seven persons picking olives.]

Earlier today, Israel said that it may find alternatives other than the Palestine Liberation Organization in seeking a peace agreement on the occupied West Bank of the Jordan river.

Foreign Minister Yigal Allon did not specify what alternatives he had in mind, but in the past he has hinted that an indigenous leadership could be encouraged on the West Bank with which Israel could negotiate in the future.

Mr. Allon, in making the assessment, also denied earlier Israeli reports that Secretary of State Henry Kissinger was expected back in the Middle East in December to continue exploring new avenues for Arab-Israeli negotiations.

Mr. Allon said that "nothing has been fixed" and that Information Minister Aharon Yariv, who spoke of a possible return visit when Mr. Kissinger left Israel Friday, "had been mistaken."

In Tel Aviv, meanwhile, police skirmished with hundreds of slum-district youths who hurled rocks and broke windows for the second straight day today in protest against across-the-board price hikes and other government austerity measures.

A police spokesman said 15 persons were arrested in and around the Hatikva quarter.

Austerity Measures

JERUSALEM, Nov. 11 (Reuters).—Israeli Finance Minister Yehoshua Rabinowitz said today that the government's tough austerity measures, if followed up properly, would halt inflation and result in an improved balance of payments.

He was addressing the Knesset (parliament) after Israeli trade-union leaders warned there could be trouble from workers angry at sweeping price rises stemming from yesterday's 43-per-cent devaluation of the Israeli pound.

50 Killed In Angola Shooting

Luanda Suburb Is Cordoned Off

By Thomas A. Johnson

LUANDA, Angola, Nov. 11 (NYT).—About 50 persons were reported killed in gun battles here yesterday. Hospital sources said early today that "many scores" had been wounded.

Africans here fear that this might be the start of serious fighting between various elements of the guerrilla movements in Angola.

Feelings have been running high during recent weeks with the arrival here of delegations of the three guerrilla movements.

After fighting in the countryside for some 14 years, the guerrilla movements have each sent delegations into the capital of this largest and richest of Portugal's African territories.

The shooting—much of it with automatic weapons—is occurring in a vast African slum suburb called Rangel.

Portuguese troops have surrounded the area and a 6 p.m. to 6 a.m. curfew has been imposed on this Atlantic Coast capital city of about half a million people.

Witnesses who visited the hospital in Rangel before the area was cordoned off reported that the victims of the shootings included Africans and whites, men, women and children.

Fires Reported

The police and Portuguese Army officials would not say last night just who was doing the shooting or how it started.

Several large fires were reported in the area.

Radio stations played taped appeals from the leaders of the three guerrilla movements and from the Portuguese military governor, asking for a halt to the violence.

Since the military coup in Portugal last April, Angolans have expected independence to come soon to this territory of more than six million people.

The guerrilla movements during the war years had been unable to coordinate their efforts against the Portuguese.

During recent weeks, it had been reported that the movements would set up a common front to negotiate with the Portuguese on a coalition government, which was seen as a prelude to independence. But the common front has not been set up, and each of the liberation movements has established offices here to build up political strength.

The first group to arrive, more than a week ago, was from the National Front for the Liberation of Angola.

On Friday a delegation of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola arrived to a welcome from some 30,000 people.

The delegation of the third, the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, arrived at the airport here about noon yesterday and was welcomed by 20,000 supporters, mostly blacks.

OPEC Seeks a New Institution

Ford Pressed to Pledge Added Food Aid

ROME, Nov. 11 (UPI).—U.S. Secretary of Agriculture Earl Butz has asked President Ford to pledge another million tons of emergency food aid at the UN's World Food Conference, a member of the U.S. delegation said today.

The oil-rich countries and the nonaligned nations, meanwhile, were working on a joint proposal for a new institution to meet the world food crisis.

Tahir Obeid, head of the Saudi Arabian delegation, said member states of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries and the group of 77 nonaligned nations expected to present their proposal to the conference tomorrow.

"The spirit of it is something to help the developing countries through their present crisis and to give long-range help too," Mr. Obeid said. He said the drafting committee would meet again tomorrow to complete its work.

Mr. Obeid said it was not yet decided whether the proposal would include specific pledges from the oil-producing countries and the developed countries.

Goal of West

The United States and other Western nations, which claim that oil-price rises are partly responsible for the present food crisis, consider the investment of petrodollar profits in agricultural development to be a major goal of the conference.

A spokesman for A. H. Boerma, director-general of the UN Food and Agriculture Organization, said that no contributions were set but that the resolution would provide a framework for developing countries and "developing countries with resources" to provide aid.

Edwin Martin, deputy chief of the U.S. delegation, said at a press briefing that he understood the proposed agency would be more administrative than a similar one on the line of a forum—suggested by U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger in a conference keynote speech last week.

U.S. Sen. Dick Clark, D-Iowa, said that after "some resistance," Mr. Butz signed a cable putting the entire U.S. delegation behind a Clark proposal for an announcement at the conference of increased U.S. food aid.

Sen. Clark proposed at a meeting of the U.S. delegation Thursday night that the United States increase its food aid for humanitarian purposes to provide an extra million tons. He said no new congressional authority was needed.

The proposal was endorsed by Democratic Senators Hubert Humphrey of Minnesota and Howard Metzenbaum of Ohio

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

U.S. Coal Miners Start Strike; Effect on Economy Is Feared

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11 (AP).—United Mine Workers president Arnold Miller said today that "coal miners will not be bludgeoned into accepting" an inadequate contract no matter how great the public pressure for reopening the mines.

"As of 12:01 a.m. [tomorrow] we are on strike," the union chief declared.

Mr. Miller said that while a prolonged strike will be hard for the nation to bear, "the 120,000 working members of our union will mine no coal until they have a contract they can work under safely and live under with decency."

Most of UMW-organized mines, which produce two-thirds of the nation's coal, were already closed today for Veterans' Day in advance of the midnight strike deadline.

Mr. Miller said that "right now we have a two-week strike," but added that the duration would increase for as long as the negotiations drag on.

May Last 3 Weeks

Earlier in the day, UMW vice-president Mike Trbovich said a tentative contract settlement was unlikely before the end of the week—and such a delay would stretch the walkout to at least three weeks.

At a meeting with newsmen at UMW headquarters during a recess in the negotiations, Mr. Miller said there was no chance that his members would be willing to extend the old contract beyond the deadline or shorten the 10-day ratification process required for approving a new pact.

Only a few noneconomic issues remained, and the union official said these will be resolved.

Mr. Trbovich said that if the negotiators get their "heads together I think we can get something by the end of the week."

Railroads, steelmakers and other industries that depend on coal braced themselves today for the miners' strike. There were warnings that a long walkout could mean serious problems.

Most industries indicated they would not begin to feel the effects of the walkout for about a week. Dennis Hayes, chief of the Fuel Energy Office in Illinois, a state which gets about 26 per cent of its energy from coal, said no industry would be hurt if the strike ends within 14 days.

He said small manufacturers would feel the pinch after two weeks and added that if the walkout lasts a month it could touch off a depression.

Railroads which haul the coal are expected to be among the first hit. The bankrupt Penn Central, saying a strike could mean a loss of $5 million a week, said it probably will lay off 1,500 workers immediately, and more if the strike goes on.

For the average citizen, the coal strike means the possibility of power cuts. Fifty-four per cent of the nation's power is produced in coal-burning plants, and although the Interior Department says the average utility has an 80-day stockpile, several electric companies warned that their reserves were below that figure.

AP.

Arnold Miller

Marine Disclaims Contingency Plan On U.S. Oil War

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11 (UPI).—The U.S. Marine Corps commandant, Gen. Robert Cushman, said today that he knew of no contingency plans to send marines into Libyan or other oil fields in case of a new oil embargo but added that his force is always ready for any emergency.

Gen. Cushman was asked in a television interview about an article by columnist Jack Anderson, who, in discussing the possibility of a new Arab oil embargo, said that Libya "would be the most likely target of U.S. intervention."

"Pentagon sources have pointed it," Mr. Anderson wrote Friday, that Libya's oil fields are reasonably isolated and, therefore, could be seized, sealed off and protected with relative ease. This would take no more than two marine divisions, one source estimated."

Gen. Cushman said that a marine invasion of Libya "is not presently contemplated."

No Paper Tomorrow

A strike in the printing trades throughout France will prevent the publication of Wednesday's editions of the International Herald Tribune. This newspaper regrets the inconvenience to its readers.

Cuba's Backers Short 2 Votes At OAS; U.S. Plans to Abstain

QUITO, Ecuador, Nov. 11 (Reuters).—A vote to end Cuba's isolation from the Organization of American States appeared doomed to failure tonight when the United States joined Haiti and Guatemala in deciding to abstain.

Pro-Cuba countries at the OAS conference here needed 14 votes to achieve the necessary two-thirds majority to end diplomatic and economic sanctions in force against Cuba since 1964.

Conference sources said the announcement of the U.S. abstention was made at a private meeting of delegates by Deputy Secretary of State Robert Ingersol.

The campaign to admit Cuba was led by Colombia, Costa Rica and Venezuela, but they were able to muster only 12 votes. They also failed to win sufficient support for a compromise motion which would leave each country free to make its own decision on a resumption of relations with Havana.

[Brazil suggested today that the conference be recessed for three months, the Associated Press reported. "The situation is not mature enough to adopt this kind of a decision," the agency quoted Brazilian Foreign Minister Antonio Francisco Azevedo de Silveira as telling the conference.]

U.S. Decision

The U.S. decision to abstain did not surprise informed conference observers, who have believed all along that Washington would be prepared to go with a majority decision but would avoid having to cast a decisive vote.

The fact that the United States will not vote against the move to end sanctions indicates a moderation of the hard-line anti-Cuba policy followed by the Nixon administration, observers said.

The United States was criticized behind the scenes today by delegates who felt that it should have played a more positive role.

Besides Cuba, the OAS has 23 members, but only 21 have the right to vote on the sanctions, because two joined after the sanctions were imposed.

After Haiti announced its decision earlier today, anti-sanction nations had placed their hopes on wavering Guatemala and Bolivia to push through a compromise resolution leaving each country free to resume relations or not.

De Facto Ties

This would institutionalize a de-facto situation under which several countries, notably Argentina and Peru, have already ignored OAS instructions and established diplomatic and trade links.

The announcement by Haitian Foreign Minister Edner Brutus that his country would abstain apparently indicated that no rich South American country had come forward with an offer of financial aid, which Haiti had made clear early in the conference was the price of its vote.

The conference, attended by all the OAS foreign ministers with the exception of Argentina's Alberto Vignes and U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, opened Friday night and is due to end tomorrow.

Aide Asked Nixon Approval to Block FBI Probe

Jury Hears Tape on Haldeman Cover-Up Bid

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11 (AP).—Watergate prosecutors traced today how former President Richard Nixon and his aides tried to get top Central Intelligence Agency officials to convince the FBI to rein in its investigation of the break-in at Democratic National Committee headquarters.

Lt. Gen. Vernon Walters, deputy director of the CIA, and Patrick Gray 3d, former acting head of the FBI, testified at the Watergate cover-up trial session, in which a tape was played of Mr. Nixon agreeing that the FBI probe had to be brought under control.

The prosecutors played tape segments of three meetings between Mr. Nixon and his former chief of staff, H. R. Haldeman, on June 23, 1972, six days after the break-in.

Between the second and third meetings, Mr. Haldeman and Nixon domestic adviser John Ehrlichman met with Gen. Walters and Richard Helms, then CIA director, and Mr. Haldeman instructed Gen. Walters to tell Mr. Gray that FBI attempts to trace money found on the Watergate burglars could compromise covert CIA activities in Mexico.

When defense attorneys tried to block a portion of Mr. Gray's testimony about his subsequent meeting with Gen. Walters, prosecutor James Neal argued that "We've got to be able to show the very words that obstructed the FBI investigation for two weeks in this case."

Referring to the message Gen. Walters carried to Mr. Gray, Mr. Neal said, the FBI was "not about to uncover anything except a plot to bug Democratic National Committee headquarters."

During their first meeting, Mr. Haldeman advised the then president that the FBI investigation of the break-in "is now leading into some productive areas, because they've been able to trace the money."

He suggested that Mr. Gray be told that there was CIA involvement that had to be protected.

Mr. Nixon agreed and told Mr Haldeman, "You call them in . . . play it tough . . . Don't lie to them to the extent to say there is no involvement, but just say this is sort of a comedy of errors . . . and that they should call the FBI in and say that we wish for the country, don't go any further into this case, period."

A few minutes before the meeting with Gen. Walters and Mr. Helms, Mr. Nixon and Mr. Haldeman met again and Mr. Nixon was heard to say on the tape, "It's likely to blow the whole, uh, Bay of Pigs thing, which we think would be very unfortunate for CIA and for the country at this time, and for American foreign policy, and he just better tough it and lay it on them."

Immediately after the meeting, according to today's evidence, Mr. Haldeman reported to Mr. Nixon that "It's no problem."

Mr. Gary testified that he received a telephone call on June 23 from John Dean 3d, then White House counsel, who told him, "It was pretty important I talk to Gen. Walters, that he had something to tell me."

He testified that, the evening before, he had briefed Dean on the progress of the FBI's investigation, including its success in

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Families Camp in Streets

Trainloads of Famine Victims Pour Into Dacca; Many Dying

By H.D.S. Greenway

DACCA (WP).—There is famine up-country, and every day the trains bring starving and dying people into the crowded capital. Many of them never make it farther than Dacca's Kamalapur Railway Station, and there are small family groups squatting on the pavement with the sunken and defeated look of extreme hunger.

They are covered with flies, which they do not brush away, and the children are so thin their ribs look like bird cages under the skin. Some of the very small children no longer look human, with their wizened bodies, fragile bones and eyes bulging.

In times of famine rural people tend to flock to the capital. The Dacca District, which includes the city and the surrounding area, supports a population of nearly eight million people.

Two weeks ago people were pouring in from the countryside at a rate of 5,000 a day. Now, with emergency "gruel kitchens" set up throughout the country, and with food from abroad coming in, the rate has slackened to about half that. A new harvest will be coming in over the next two months, and, in places where the floods did not destroy the planting, a bumper harvest is expected.

Truck Rescue Team

A government truck arrives with three constables and a government official to take the destitute away to government-run camps. The government official's name is Staur Rahman, and he explains that there are ten trucks like his roaming the city streets picking up starving people.

Mr. Rahman's instructions are to pick up only the worst cases, the truly desperate, for the new camps have no room for marginal cases. He is also instructed to pick up only those from out of town, the newcomers from the countryside, not the urban poor and beggars of Dacca.

Government officials explain that the camps have been set up to combat the present emergency—not to clean up the terrifying Dacca slums. In the cities there is statutory rationing, which means that anyone can apply for a ration card. The newly arrived people from the countryside, where there is only a modified rationing system, would not be able to get food in the city. "You have to keep the city people happy," an official explained. "Otherwise they would tear us all to pieces."

No one knows the extent of the disaster in terms of human tragedy. Heavy rains in the summer caused flooding in the northern districts, where the Bramaputra flows south out of India. The floods drowned the summer crop, and in the hard hit districts the all important winter crop, which is harvested in November and December, was never planted.

The crop failure was not countrywide, but because of the government's inability to distribute its available food supplies to the worst areas, and widespread corruption, hoarding and smuggling of rice into India, a potentially manageable shortfall in rice production became a national disaster.

Estimates of the number of people who have died since the famine began in August run as high as 200,000 to 300,0000. A more educated guess would be something between 50,000 and 100,000. It is difficult to judge, because of poor communications and because there is malnutrition in Bangladesh even in the best of times. The average annual death rate is 17 per thousand, nearly twice that in the United States.

Delhi Parliament Opens to Debate On Food Imports

NEW DELHI, Nov. 11 (NYT).—India's food scarcities as well as the anti-government demonstrations led by Jayaprakash Narayan dominated the stormy opening session of Parliament today.

At today's session of the lower house, A. P. Shinde, the Minister of State for Agriculture, conceded that the government had approached the United States for food imports. But he brushed aside questions about government promises that India would not import food on concessional terms from the United States.

In the past, Indian officials have made it clear that the sale of American food on easy terms was a source of embarrassment and that any imports would be handled on a straight commercial basis.

However, Mr. Shinde said that in light of India's economic situation, "I think it would not be right to stand on false prestige. If someone offers us [grains] under terms and conditions favorable to us, we must accept it."

Although Mr. Narayan was in Bihar today, his activities were the focus of angry debate and underlined the government's restiveness about the 72-year-old follower of the late Mahatma Gandhi. Mr. Narayan is the leader of a movement to cripple and oust the state government of Bihar on the charge of corruption.

Ford Asked For Pledge

(Continued from Page 1)

and Republican Sen. Mark Hatfield of Oregon. Sen. George McGovern of South Dakota, the 1972 Democratic presidential candidate, also gave his backing on his arrival at the conference today.

Libya and Kuwait, two of the world's major oil-producing nations, today promised part of their petrodollars to buy fertilizer and bankroll agricultural investment for poor nations.

Mohammed Tabuo, Libya's Agriculture Minister, said Libya was ready "to allocate part of its oil income for international investment in agriculture projects of developing countries but only on condition that the big powers abandon their unlimited spending on wars."

Kuwait, which has the world's highest per-capita income, pledged to donate 5,000 tons of fertilizers to developing nations and said it was ready to increase its contributions to financing agricultural projects.

Treason Trial Begins In Lesotho Today

MASERU, Lesotho, Nov. 11 (Reuters).—Thirty-two men go on trial here tomorrow in connection with an alleged attempt to overthrow the Lesotho government by force.

The men, alleged supporters of Lesotho's main opposition group, the Basutoland Congress party, are charged with high treason. If found guilty they could receive the death penalty.

They were among 178 men detained after several police stations in the rugged northern districts of the country were attacked in January in what the government claims was an abortive coup attempt. Last month, 67 were released. The 79 others are still in custody.

Record Increase In Cost-of-Living Payment in Italy

ROME, Nov. 11 (AP).—Italian workers today got a record increase in their cost-of-living allowance.

The government announced a 15-point increase of the wage escalator. This meant pay adjustments ranging between 6,000 and 14,000 lire ($9 to $21) more each month, depending on wage categories.

The record rise reflected the quickening pace of inflation in July, August and September. The wage escalator is adjusted each quarter.

The new increase means that management and the state will put 1.7 billion lire ($2.6 million) more into pay envelopes annually. Industry will pay half, with the rest divided between banks, commerce, agriculture and the state.

Associated Press.

Sen. Walter Mondale, D-Minn., addressing the U.S. Institute in Moscow yesterday.

Mondale Says Crisis in West Threatens Détente

By Christopher S. Wren

MOSCOW, Nov. 11 (NYT).—Sen. Walter Mondale, D.-Minn., cautioned a select Soviet audience today that expanding Soviet-American trade and economic contacts would suffer if Moscow tried to take advantage of the current economic and political disarray in the West.

Sen. Mondale, here on a week's visit, said that the "massive international economic crisis" precipitated by a fourfold jump in oil prices was one of the foremost threats to Soviet-American accommodation. He noted that détente was also jeopardized by "simultaneous political turmoil" in some Western countries and the threat of new hostilities in the Middle East.

"The response of the Soviet Union to this gathering world crisis will be a stern test of détente and the principle of restraint on which it is based," Sen. Mondale said.

Expressing concern about the "imminent danger of a new surge" in the strategic arms race, the senator called some aspects of Soviet weapons development "profoundly disturbing." He alluded to recent tests by Moscow developing independently targetable multiple warheads for its intercontinental missiles.

Sen. Mondale urged that control of first-strike capability be given the top priority in working for a new Soviet-American agreement on limiting strategic offensive weapons.

The senator delivered his remarks to a closed gathering of Soviet officials and scholars at the U.S.A. Institute, a Soviet government-sponsored research center. Sen. Mondale's English-speaking audience listened politely, but without indication that it accepted his premises.

Caramanlis' Campaign Style Likened to That of De Gaulle

By Dusko Doder

ATHENS, Nov. 11 (WP).—In the closing days of Greece's election campaign, Premier Constantine Caramanlis appears to observers to be behaving like a statesman concerned about the nation's future rather than a politician seeking more votes than his opponents.

This carefully nurtured image of a national leader standing "above petty politics" is expected, according to Mr. Caramanlis's strategists, to blur ideological differences in the country and attract more votes to his New Democracy party.

These strategists acknowledge that Mr. Caramanlis has patterned his political style after that of France's late Gen. Charles de Gaulle and that he has sought to project the image of a reliable and capable leader who can offer Greece both democratic rule and domestic stability.

Political experts believe that Mr. Caramanlis, who assumed power when the military dictatorship collapsed in July, will win in Sunday's election, the first free balloting in Greece in more than 10 years. The question is whether his New Democracy party will win an absolute majority in the single legislature of 300 members or whether Mr. Caramanlis will be forced to form a coalition government.

Sopremely Confident

The 67-year-old Premier appears supremely confident that he will get a clear mandate and the warm public receptions he has received throughout the country leave little doubt that the New Democracy party will come in first in the election.

It is difficult, however, to make any meaningful predictions about the actual outcome of the election since there is no expertise here to make the kind of computer surveys that are commonplace in other countries.

The extraordinary aspect of the current campaign is an absence of real political issues. Observers believe that many voters will make their choice on the strength of Mr. Caramanlis's personality.

If Mr. Caramanlis wins a clear mandate Sunday, his associates say that, like De Gaulle, he will attempt to establish a stronger executive and to weaken parliamentary control of legislation.

The Premier's two principal opponents in the election are the Center Union-New Political Forces party, led by George Mavros, a former foreign minister, and the Pan-Hellenic Socialist Union headed by Andreas Papandreou.

Substantial Gains

Until a week ago, observers believed that Mr. Mavros would be able to win a substantial portion of seats in the parliament and that his party would emerge as the second strongest. But in the last few days, it has become clear that Mr. Papandreou and his leftist platform have made substantial gains.

Mr. Mavros, whose platform is little different from that of the New Democracy party, has been losing votes to Mr. Caramanlis. At the same time, Mr. Papandreou has apparently been making a successful appeal to voters who range from left of center to the extreme left.

The Communists, whose party has been made legal for the first time since 1936, are deeply divided into three factions. They will probably lose votes to Mr. Papandreou, whose platform includes a far-reaching social reform program.

UPI

Constantine Caramanlis

Leftist Students Win

ATHENS, Nov. 11 (UPI).—Leftist students won a sweeping victory today in the first student elections held in Greece since 1967.

In Athens University, the Communist-led All-Students Movement and the Pro-Socialist Students were the biggest winners in the elections for seats on the various students councils.

Egypt Helps PLO to Prepare As Palestine Debate Nears

By Henry Tanner

CAIRO, Nov. 11 (NYT).—Yassir Arafat, the head of the Palestine Liberation Organization, arrived here today before flying to New York for the UN General Assembly debate on Palestine, Egypt's official Middle East News Agency reported. The debate begins Wednesday.

Informed sources said that the members of the Palestinian delegation, probably including Mr. Arafat, will be carrying Egyptian diplomatic passports and that Egypt is also organizing their flight to New York.

[John Scali, U. S. Ambassador to the UN, said today that the United States had issued visas for Mr. Arafat and at least 10 other Palestinians to come to the General Assembly debate, Reuters reported.]

Egyptian sources also reported that Egyptian diplomatic intervention in Washington had led the administration to allow the Palestinian delegation to choose its own accommodation instead of confining it to Governor's Island. Previous American demands for a limit on the size of the delegation have been withdrawn, the sources said.

Ismail Fahmy, the Egyptian foreign minister, in another development today, called in U.S. Ambassador Hermann Eilts to tell him that Egypt had received information of major Israeli troop movements and to warn that Egypt would not tolerate an Israeli strike against any Arab territory.

The emerging coordination between the PLO and Egypt is regarded here as having far-reaching political implications.

Mr. Arafat, it is felt, is being draw steadily into closer alliance with the moderate Arab governments headed by King Faisal of Saudi Arabia and Egypt's President Anwar Sadet.

It was when these two leaders swung their support to the PLO that the opposition of Jordan's King Hussein became untenable at the recent Arab summit meeting in Rabat, observers here feel.

Egypt hopes that by giving the PLO "respectability" on the international scene and involving it in the diplomatic process inside and outside the UN, the moderates among the Palestinian leaders will be strengthened.

Egyptian sources predict the Palestinians will choose Cairo as the seat of the provisional government that is expected to be proclaimed soon after the UN debate.

Egyptian diplomats are known to have warned the Palestinians that any text conveying a threat to the existence of Israel would be rejected by many countries and would have the effect of isolating the PLO.

Kreisky Appeal

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Nov. 11 (AP).—Chancellor Bruno Kreisky of Austria said today that the UN's Palestine debate "might mark a turning point" leading the PLO to adopt peaceful means to achieve its goals.

"The history of the last 50 years has shown that there are movements which resort to harsh and brutal methods in their struggle to assert themselves, yet whose leaders subsequently, after an acceptable compromise has been achieved, acquire considerable moral stature," he said in a speech to the General Assembly.

Fire in Moscow UPI

MOSCOW, Nov. 11 (UPI).—Fire swept the Moscow bureau of United Press International early today, causing considerable damage to the office and equipment but no injuries. The office is in a 12-story building.

Drought Ends on the Sahara Fringe

(Continued from Page 1)

such an intricate meshing of components.

Contrary to widespread assumption, officials on the scene doubt that there has been an unusually high amount of corruption in the handling of the relief goods. "If you lived in Europe during war and rationing," a French official of the Common Market's Development Fund said, "then you would recognize what has been happening here. Let him without guilt cast the first stone."

Whatever the large flews in the distribution of food, the seven capitals feel that the sedentary majorities have returned to their villages and have adequate food stocks to tide them over until this year's harvest or are within reach of relief goods if the harvest fails.

Similarly, the nomadic populations, who live from the milk and meat of their cattle, camels, sheep and goats, have concentrated around centers of distribution and as long as food relief arrives, they will not suffer hunger.

For the villagers, the end of drought—if the rains of this autumn return next year and the year after—means a return to their normal life of being ever on the edge of hunger, consistently malnourished, beset by malaria and hookworm and other parasites, looking ahead to average life spans that fall short of 40 years.

But no amount of rain will return to the pastoral nomads the millions of animals that died of hunger in the last years or were slaughtered before they died of hunger. Livestock experts estimate that it will require 5 to 10 years to restore the herds to a level that will permit all the hundreds of thousands in Mauritania, Mali, Niger and Chad that lived the pastoral life to be once more entirely self-sufficient.

NATO Ally With Communist in Government

U.S. Policy on Portugal Still in Doubt

By Marilyn Berger

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11 (WP).—Six months after peaceful revolutionaries overthrew the Portuguese dictatorship, the United States is still trying to develop a policy to cope with a NATO ally that has taken a Communist into its government.

Portugal, while on the fringe of Western Europe and not central to NATO defense, proved itself a valued ally when it alone permitted the United States to use its NATO base there for the airlift of arms to Israel in October, 1973.

Last April 25, the armed forces ousted the fascist dictatorship that had ruled the country for 48 years. In May, the Communist minister, party secretary-general Alvaro Cunhal, back from exile, joined the new provisional government. In the months since the coup, the Communist party has shown itself to be the most effective, highly organized group in Portugal.

NATO Meeting Off

Because of the presence of a Communist in the Portuguese government, the meeting of the NATO nuclear planning group that was to have taken place in Rome this week, was postponed indefinitely. It would have been the first meeting of the group, which has a rotating membership, in which Portugal would have participated. It was not clear how the alliance could discuss nuclear defense, presumably against a potential Communist attack for which the alliance was formed in the first place, in the presence of the new Portuguese government.

For Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, the possible disclosure of military secrets is not the only ominous thing about having a Communist in a Western European government. Mr. Kissinger has been telling associates that a Communist success in Portugal could have widespread effects throughout the Continent. It would not be long, he believes, before a Communist would appear in the government of Italy and then France.

Preparations are under way in Portugal for an election of delegates to a constituent assembly, scheduled for March, to write a new constitution for the country. Elections for the new government would follow some months later, depending on the terms of the new constitution. U.S. officials say that they do not know how to bring influence to bear to keep Portugal firmly in the Western camp.

Discussions with officials in various government departments indicate that the problem boils down to this: How much of an embrace can the United States give to a government supposedly dedicated to the restoration of democracy after 48 years of dictatorship without providing the kind of support that would encourage other countries to permit Communists into their governments?

And if the United States wanted to give "support," what form should it take? Any proposal to expand American influence by giving aid to Portugal, an official said, would not get much backing in Congress. In his view, it would give rise to a coalition of those opposed to foreign aid and others opposed to Communism that would successfully defeat any such plan.

Another alternative, now more obvious in the aftermath of the disclosures about U.S. activities in Chile, is the so-called destabilization route by which a government is undermined through covert Central Intelligence Agency operations.

There is already widespread fear in Portugal that the CIA is striving to create "another Chile," where agents and money were put to work to pull down the government of Marxist President Salvador Allende. Mr. Kissinger was concerned then, too, that a Communist success, particularly through the democratic process, would have repercussions in Western Europe, particularly Italy.

No reporter, and perhaps only a handful of government officials, can penetrate the secrecy over such operations to determine whether any are under way or not. But officials say that the Committee of 40, which was created to endorse all such operations, has not held a meeting on the subject of Portugal since the April coup. Whether some operations were under way before that or were undertaken without a committee directive, no one would, or perhaps could, say.

Moreover, they point out, to "do something" in a country, there must be, as one official put it, "something at the other end of the spigot,"—that is, a group to work through. Officials repeatedly stress that after 48 years without any democratic system, effective groups simply did not take form and the Communists alone were organized.

Summing up, an official said: "We just don't know what is going on in Portugal. It's difficult to come up with a policy when the situation is so unclear."

Another official said that it is almost impossible to predict the effects on other countries when you do not know what will happen in Portugal itself.

Among the few things that are known about Portugal is that its economy is in bad shape and getting worse. Inflation is running at a rate of about 30 per cent. Unemployment, hardly known in Portugal during the years of dictatorship, is up to between 3 and 4 per cent.

While economic problems are mounting and creating uncertainty, the Portuguese are trying to put their political house in order by writing a new constitution. The forces now in power, led by President Francisco da Costa Gomes, feel that they need evidence of U.S. support to encourage moderation. Any further decline in the economy, they argue, will only work in favor of the Communists.

An American official said that the Portuguese are saying: "If you like us send us money." To which the American response is: "Wouldn't flowers be nicer?" as an indication of affection. "But," an official adds, "we haven't found the right flower."

The Armed Forces Movement that engineered the revolution contains men from all shades of the political spectrum united only in their opposition to fascism. The aims stated by leaders of the coup were to end the colonialist wars in Africa and to bring democracy and civil liberties to the country. The movement would "watch over" the revolution for a year until the Portuguese elected a constituent assembly.

An analyst said that the United States has no idea how many military officers joined the movement, with estimates ranging anywhere between 25 and 1,000. The number generally accepted in Washington is somewhere between 250 and 500 active members. In preparing the coup, the officers organized themselves into cells. The arrangement is such that very few members of the movement know more than three or four others in the movement.

American officials assume that there are Communists in the Armed Forces Movement, if only because the Communists have so successfully penetrated other Portuguese institutions, but they have identified none of them.

Kissinger Wants Foreign Policy 'Hard-Headed and Cold-Blooded'

By Stewart Hensley

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11 (UPI).—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, criticizing his own department, said today that the United States should forget about trying to reform the world and adopt a "hard-headed, cold-blooded" American foreign policy.

"We face the tension between the requirements of security and the imperatives of our values," Mr. Kissinger said in a speech to the Foreign Service Association.

"The idea that we could reform all the governments of the world has been disproved" by a number of developments, "including our domestic experience."

Facing an audience that included many critics of his virtuoso style of diplomacy, Mr. Kissinger rejected any idea that he disdains the ability of Foreign Service officers. But he asserted that they have not kept up with the times.

He said that "in earlier periods, when things were more settled," it might have been sufficient for Foreign Service officers to simply report what was going on abroad.

But in the present complicated international situation, he said, "it is imperative to report not only what people say, but what they mean ... and to do so on a basis of hard-headed, cold-blooded evaluation of what the situation requires." In that respect, he said, "we are not doing nearly as well as we can."

"We cannot base foreign policy on star performers," he said, in an obvious reference to some observers' assessment of his own diplomatic style. "We cannot rely that someone will come along every few years to manipulate events."

He said that in the 10 years immediately following World War II, U.S. foreign policy was conducted in a "very imaginative and strongly creative" manner.

"We implemented internationally the concepts of the New Deal at home," he said. "We believed that international stability would almost automatically come from closing the gap between expectations and reality ..."

But in the 1970s, he said, the United States is obliged to pursue foreign policy in a "much more complicated" situation because of the changes in the international picture.

Cover-Up Jury Hears Tape, Haldeman Bid to Block Probe

(Continued from Page 1)

tracing $4,300 found on the Watergate burglars.

He said he told Dean, "We are going to pursue these leads with vigor because we want to discover where these monies had come from."

Gen. Walters described the White House meeting on June 23 in which he quoted Mr. Haldeman as saying, "The bugging of Watergate case was making a lot of noise and the Democrats were trying to maximize it, the investigation was leading to a lot of important people and it was getting worse."

Then, said Gen. Walters, Mr. Haldeman said, "It is the President's wish" that Gen. Walters go to Mr. Gray and tell him the FBI investigation could bring to light certain CIA "assets and channels" in Mexico.

Gen. Walters said Mr. Helms protested that he knew of no CIA assets that could be compromised by the FBI investigation but that Mr. Haldeman said nevertheless the President wanted Gen. Walters to go ahead.

Asked if he knew personally of any CIA activity that could be compromised, Gen. Walters, who had joined the CIA only a month earlier, said, "No, I did not... But it seemed conceivable to me Mr. Haldeman might have information I didn't have."

One hour later, Gen. Walters delivered the message to Mr. Gray, the witness said.

Subsequently, he and Mr. Helms double-checked and determined there was no such CIA activity, and on July 6, 1972, Gen. Walters went back to Mr. Gray and "I said to Mr. Gray that I could not tell him the further pursuit of his investigation in Mexico would uncover CIA assets and channels.

"At some point, I said the president should be protected from his would-be protectors."

Cross-examination of Gen. Walters was put off while defense counsel, with help from U.S. District Court Judge John Sirica, attempted to get a House subcommittee to surrender classified testimony it received from Gen. Walters and Mr. Helms about the incident. Judge Sirica told a committee aide who appeared briefly in court, that if the subcommittee would not release the material, "I will have to consider whether under the law they can be required to do so."

British Nobleman Sought in France In Murder Case

LONDON, Nov. 11 (UPI).—Scotland Yard asked French police today to investigate reports that a British nobleman, missing since his children's nurse was beaten to death Thursday night, had been seen in France.

Officials at Dieppe told British authorities that a man resembling the 39-year-old Earl of Lucan passed through customs at the French port yesterday after arriving by ferry.

The murdered woman, Sandra Rivett, 29, was found in a canvas bag in the basement of the home in West London where Lady Lucan has lived since she separated from her husband more than a year ago.

Lady Lucan, who staggered into a public house on Thursday night shouting, "Murder, murder," was reported to be recovering from head wounds at a hospital. Scotland Yard said that the Earl of Lucan was wanted only for questioning.

Montreal Mayor Gets A Fifth 4-Year Term

MONTREAL, Nov. 11 (AP).—Mayor Jean Drapeau was elected to a fifth four-year term yesterday over four other candidates.

Election officials said after two-thirds of the 3,339 polling places had reported that Mr. Drapeau had piled up 55 per cent of the vote. His nearest competitor, former Jesuit priest Jacques Couture, had 39.4 per cent.

Bolivians Call Strike To Protest Vote Delay

LA PAZ, Nov. 11 (Reuters).—The outlawed Bolivian Labor Center today called a 48-hour strike to protest President Hugo Banzer's five-year postponement of the elections scheduled for next year.

Defying a government ban on strikes, the labor group called for a nationwide walkout by workers starting at midnight tonight. It said that the strike would continue indefinitely if its demands were not met by midnight Wednesday.

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Without Resorting to Subpoena

Ford, Watergate Chief Agree On Use of Nixon Tapes, Papers

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11 (UPI).—Lawyers for President Ford and the Watergate special prosecutor disclosed today a proposed agreement to make Richard Nixon's White House tapes and papers available, without subpoena, for criminal investigations.

In a joint motion filed in U.S. District Court, the lawyers asked that investigators be allowed to make a general review of the materials and directly examine all items relating to current criminal investigations.

A spokesman for the special prosecutor's office said the agreement would afford almost total access to the tapes and papers, would eliminate court subpoena rights and would virtually assure that the materials would not be transferred to Mr. Nixon in California any time soon.

Although Mr. Nixon—because of Mr. Ford's pardon—is immune from prosecution for any wrongdoing, the special prosecutor's office is investigating the possible illegal actions of others in a number of areas relating to the Nixon White House.

Mr. Ford's press secretary, Ronald Nessen, said the proposed agreement to expand access to materials was made because Mr. Ford felt "the due administration of justice and the public interest require that the special prosecutor have prompt and effective use of those presidential materials of the Nixon administration now located in the White House complex that are relevant and important to ongoing criminal investigations and prosecutions within the special prosecutor's jurisdiction."

Mr. Ford signed the agreement on Friday, Mr. Nessen said.

Under a temporary injunction issued by U.S. District Judge Charles Richey, Mr. Nixon's tapes and papers may not be moved or anyone given access to them—except under proper subpoena—until their ownership and custody is judicially determined.

White House lawyer Philip Buchen and special prosecutor Henry Ruth asked Judge Richey for a hearing on their motion no later than Wednesday.

The motion was filed in a suit originally brought by Mr. Nixon to require government compliance with a controversial agreement with the government's General Services Administration on Sept. 6. It gave Mr. Nixon ownership of the materials under joint custody with the government for five years and allowed their destruction—at his discretion—within 10 years.

Nixon Off 'Serious List'

LONG BEACH, Calif., Nov. 11 (UPI).—Former President Nixon has been taken off the "serious list" and it is hoped he can leave the hospital this week, his doctor said today.

The daily medical bulletin said that oral-coagulant treatment for Mr. Nixon to prevent further blood clotting had been resumed on Saturday and is continuing. Dr. John Lungren also said that the condition of the 61-year-old former chief executive continued to improve.

Haldeman Bid Turned Down In High Court

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11 (AP).—The Supreme Court today declined to hear arguments on whether the indictments of six men charged with participating in the Watergate cover-up should be invalidated.

The court let stand a decision by the U.S. Court of Appeals here rejecting a motion by H.R. Haldeman to strike down the indictments.

Mr. Haldeman, former White House chief of staff and one of the defendants in the current cover-up trial, contended that the grand jury which returned the indictments was not legally in existence.

Federal rules of criminal procedure adopted by the Supreme Court limit the life of grand juries to 18 months, except for special grand juries dealing with organized crime.

Congress extended the life of the principal Watergate grand jury beyond 18 months at the request of then Attorney General Elliott Richardson.

Mr. Haldeman argued that Congress did not have the power to do this because it had delegated the rule-making power to the Supreme Court and provided that "all laws in conflict with such rules shall be of no further force or effect."

U.S. District Judge John Sirica rejected Mr. Haldeman's motion to discuss the indictment July 9, saying he could see "nothing that restricts the power of Congress to repeal, amend, or supersede this delegation of authority."

In other action today, the Court:

- Sustained a lower-court decision upholding the law under which the government decides whether to declare men dead after they become missing in action.
- Refused to hear a challenge to an Oklahoma law prohibiting the display of the names of war dead in anti-war demonstrations without family permission.
- Denied the bids of defendants in three obscenity cases to have their convictions reviewed by the Supreme Court.
- Declined to hear a challenge by U.S. Postal Service policies designed to persuade older employees to retire early at the time that the Postal Service was reorganized as an independent agency in 1971.

Some of Races Are Unresolved In U.S. Elections

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11 (AP).—Almost a week after the U.S. elections, some races for governor, the Senate and House remain in doubt with the results to be decided in recounts.

In the Alaska gubernatorial race, Republican Jay Hammond is holding a margin of 507 votes over Democratic Gov. William Egan, but all the votes are not in.

In North Dakota, Republican Sen. Milton Young is holding a 240-vote edge over his Democratic opponent, former Gov. William Guy, with five of 53 county canvassing boards yet to report results in the U.S. Senate race.

Republican Rep. Louis Wyman and Democrat John Durkin, a former state insurance commissioner, face a recount in their U.S. Senate race in New Hampshire. At latest count, Rep. Wyman is holding a 355-vote lead.

There were three congressional races in Louisiana, Nebraska and Maine which were in doubt, with recounts scheduled.

Woman Priest Defies Bishop, Celebrates Episcopalian Rite

By Marjorie Hyer

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11 (WP).—In a service that ranged from Roman prayer to hugs and bursts of applause, a woman celebrated Holy communion in an Episcopal church here yesterday for what is believed to be the first time in the history of the Episcopal church.

The Rev. Alison Cheek, one of the 11 women ordained in a controversial ceremony last summer, celebrated the rite before 300 worshipers at the Church of the St. Stephen and the Incarnation.

The Rev. William Wendt, rector of St. Stephens, in both his sermon and in a special statement, noted that both Mrs. Cheek and St. Stephen's were defying orders in proceeding with the service.

He also took part in an interdenominational service in New York two weeks ago in which one of the 11 Episcopal women involved in the controversial ordination celebrated the Eucharist but that service was held in a church with joint American Baptist and United Church of Christ affiliation.

Before he began his brief sermon, Father Wendt read a statement from the Right Rev. William Creighton, Bishop of Washington. Father Wendt said the bishop "asked that it be read."

In his statement, Bishop Creighton reviewed the dilemma in the controversy over the ordination of women, observing that Father Wendt "as an act of conscience" had disobeyed the bishop's request not to permit Mrs. Cheek to celebrate communion at St. Stephen's.

No Disciplinary Action

Bishop Creighton added: "I do not intend to take any action of a disciplinary nature because I do not believe any such action would make a positive contribution to the solution of our present dilemma."

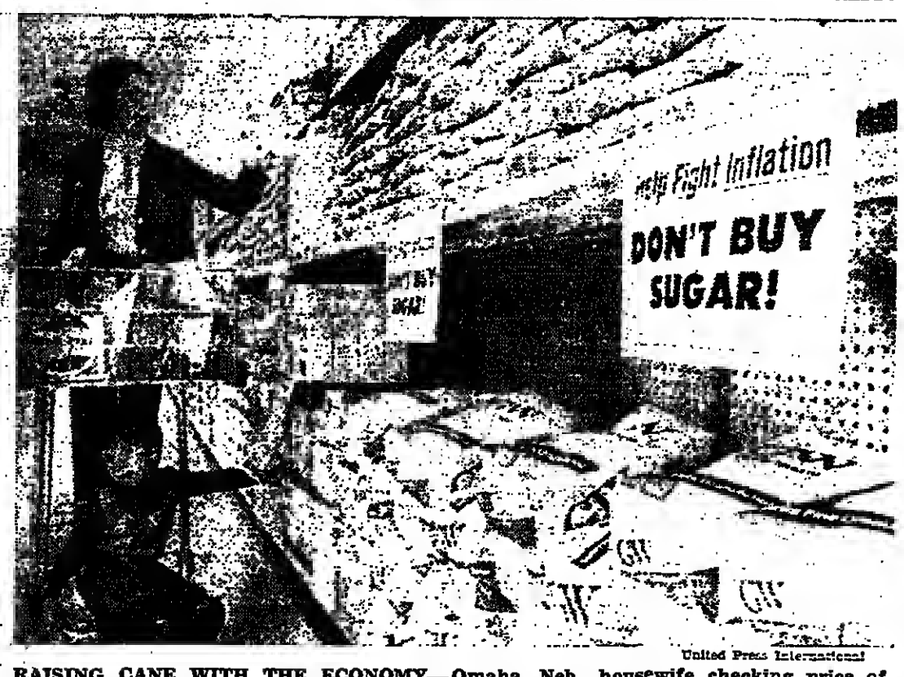
The Episcopal House of Bishops has held that the ordination of the women last summer was invalid and that they therefore lack the authority to celebrate holy communion. In the Episcopal Church, only an ordained priest may consecrate the bread and wine used in the service of holy communion.

Yesterday's congregation was a mixture of ages, races and life styles. Persons in mink coats embraced others in dashikis when Mrs. Cheek invited worshipers, at the traditional point in the liturgy, to exchange the "kiss of peace."

The entire congregation swarmed around the altar in happy chaos as Mrs. Cheek began the communion liturgy. They burst into applause as the richly decorated gold, crimson and purple vestments were placed over her head.

Mrs. Cheek's role at the service was limited to the words of the liturgy.

At the conclusion, the congregation gave her a standing ovation, which she acknowledged with a smile. Then, still beaming, she raised a hand for silence and announced the concluding hymn.



United Press International

RAISING CANE WITH THE ECONOMY—Omaha, Neb., housewife checking price of sugar as sign in foreground attempts to discourage her from buying any. Several stores in city have taken the step in trying to cut demand and prevent price increases.

In America, Other Wealthy Nations

U.S. Says Sugar Price Rise Is Cutting Use

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11 (AP).—Record high sugar prices have provoked consumers in the United States and some other wealthy countries to cut consumption, an Agriculture Department report says.

Retail sugar prices have climbed sharply in the United States. Five-pound bags of sugar that cost about 88 cents a year ago were selling for $2.45 or more last week and were expected by some retail officials to climb to more than $3 a bag in the near future.

L.C. Hurt, a specialist in the Department of Agriculture's Foreign Agricultural Service, predicted that world sugar output in the crop year which began last May 1 would be a record 81.1 million metric tons, but that world consumption would take practically all that will be produced.

The new estimate is about two million tons less than forecast a few months ago, and 600,000 tons above the 80.5 million tons produced in the last crop year.

Less Than 1 Per Cent

Mr. Hurt said the production increase is less than 1 per cent, while consumption is up 1.5 million tons, or almost 2 per cent, from 79.5 million tons.

He said there was some evidence of a per-capita reduction in sugar consumption in Japan, some Western European countries and the United States.

Sugar Theft Increase

ATLANTA, Nov. 11 (NYT).—A waitress at a popular steak house here was embarrassed as she handed a customer a package of sugar from an apron pocket. "We don't keep sugar on the table any more," she explained.

"Since it got so expensive, well, people come in and they . . . well, you know, they just . . . steal it. I saw one woman, she was about 60, she just took the whole thing, the whole rack. Just turned it over and plopped it right in her big old handbag. We couldn't keep it on the table. We put it behind the counter. People got mad. So now we carry it around, too."

Around the country, restaurateurs and storekeepers are finding the same pattern: Faced with soaring sugar prices, more persons seem to be taking up petty thievery to maintain the sweet life.

As a result, sugar has become an under-the-counter item at a great number of restaurants, and supermarkets are reporting increased thefts, checks showed.

Bakeries Acting

Meanwhile, some bakeries are beginning to increase their prices on heavily sugared items, particularly those for which the prices of other ingredients are going up as well.

"They'd steal handfuls," he said. "We kept it in little soup bowls and they'd just steal it. Now they just fill their teaspoons."

Roland Dupre, the manager of the Tulane University cafeteria, said that sugar was taken off the tables there two weeks ago and now is dispensed at the check-out counter. He said, "There was just too much sugar leaving—five cases a day walking out." He estimated five cases to total 80 pounds.

Supermarkets noted only a negligible-to-moderate increase in sugar thefts, probably because packaged sugar is bulky.

London Record Price

LONDON, Nov. 11 (AP-DJ).—The London daily price for raw sugar today rose £29 a long ton to a record £559 (about $2,300), dealers reported. The previous record was £550, set Thursday.

Moscow Chess 3-2 As Korchnoi Wins

MOSCOW, Nov. 11 (Reuters).—Soviet chess grand master Viktor Korchnoi tonight raced to a 19-move victory over compatriot Anatoly Karpov to narrow Mr. Karpov's lead to 3-2 with three games remaining in their world challenger's final here.

If neither has won five times after 24 games, the leader earns the right to challenge Bobby Fischer of the United States for the world title.

Mr. Korchnoi's win after little more than an hour of the 21st game, played in Moscow's Tchaikovsky Concert Hall, gave a new twist to the match, in which Mr. Karpov, 23, had held a 3-0 lead at 18 games and seemed almost certain of eventual victory. But last week Mr. Korchnoi, 43, won the 19th game in a 79-move epic clash. The 20th game, postponed from last Wednesday to Friday due to Mr. Karpov's illness, ended in a draw.

AMERICAN CLUB OF PARIS LUNCHEONS

Wed., Nov. 13: BILL MAULDIN, cartoonist,
Mon., Nov. 18: Hon. GEORGE McGOVERN, U.S. Senator, South Dakota.

Luncheons will be held at 12:30 o'clock at the Cercle Interallié, 33 Rue du Faubourg Saint-Honoré, Paris (8e).
Members please call: Leon Rossel, 359-24-32, to advise of acceptance and guests.

Five U.S. Agencies Said to Fail To End Bias in Industries

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11 (AP).—Five federal agencies have failed to carry out their responsibility to eliminate employment discrimination in the industries they regulate, the Civil Rights Commission said today.

The study covers the Federal Communications Commission, the Interstate Commerce Commission, the Civil Aeronautics Board, the Federal Power Commission and the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Of the five, only the FCC has even acknowledged its responsibility of requiring regulated industries to end job discrimination against women and members of minority groups, the study said.

Although the FCC has adopted rules prohibiting broadcast licensees from discriminating in their employment practices, the FCC's enforcement program has been "highly inadequate," the report said.

Six Reports

The study is the first of six reports covering 30 government agencies as a sequel to the commission's 1970 study of federal civil-rights enforcement. This is the fourth such follow-up by the Civil Rights Commission, itself an independent government agency.

The ICC, CAB, FPC and SEC "appear to assume their independent regulatory status allows them to stand above the national commitment to equal employment opportunity," the report said. "This commission finds their position neither legally nor morally justifiable."

The industries which are regulated by the ICC, CAB and FPC "have severe problems of under-employment and under-utilization of minority-group members and females," the commission said. "In most cases, their employment patterns are significantly worse than those found in other sectors of American industry."

The ICC regulates railroads, truckers and bus companies; the CAB regulates airlines, and the FPC regulates some utilities, such as electricity and gas firms.

The commission found minorities and females especially excluded from high-wage truck-driving jobs and said, "In no other category of employment is the under-representation of minorities more evident than in the pilot classification" of the airlines.

Opportunities in Transport

Of industries regulated by the ICC and CAB, the commission said, "The transportation industry alone offers substantial opportunities for entrepreneurship by minority-group members and females. Entry into this field requires relatively low capital investment."

The securities industry, regulated by the SEC, "has a poor record in the employment of minority groups generally and in the employment of women in positions above the clerical level," the study said.

The commission's 250-page report focused mainly on the FCC, which regulates broadcasters, cable TV, telephone companies and other fields of electronic communication. While praising the FCC's anti-bias rules, the study said:

"FCC's guidelines defining the elements of the affirmative-action programs required of licensees lack specificity and are not result-oriented. The agency's handling of employment discrimination complaints is also inadequate."

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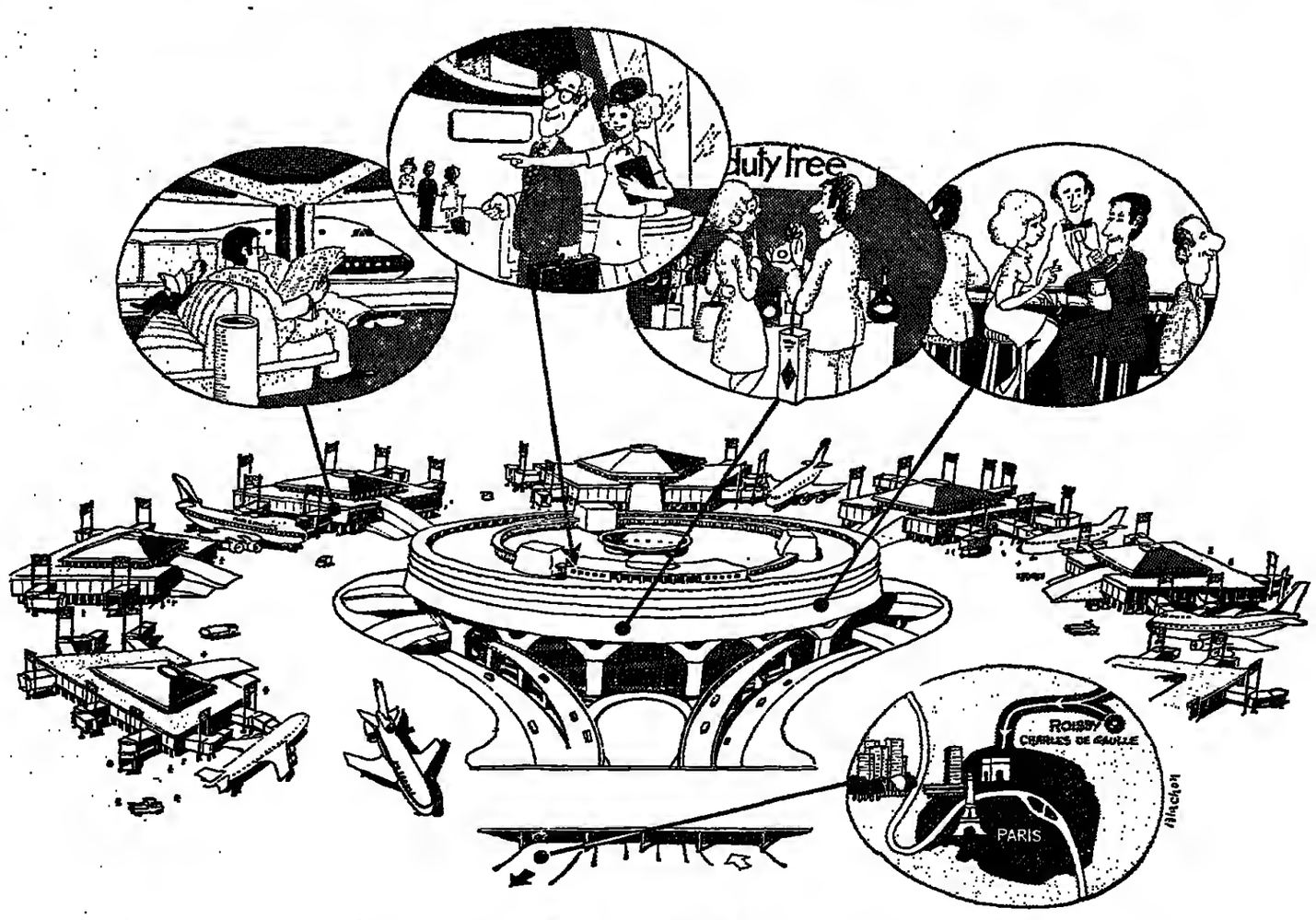

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Say 6 Vietnamese Face Persecution

War Opponents Now Fighting U.S. Bid to Deport Thieu Foes

By Kenneth Reich

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 11.—A move to deport six South Vietnamese students who have campaigned to halt U.S. aid to the Saigon regime is being opposed by what is left of the anti-Vietnam-war movement in the United States.

Daniel Ellsberg, actress Jane Fonda and her husband, writer Tom Hayden, are among those who have been working to rally support for the six, who have been in this country for several years and have since May, 1972, been active in the campaign to end all American aid to President Nguyen Van Thieu's government.

The six Vietnamese came to the United States on students' visas, which now have expired. The immigration service asked them to leave the country voluntarily after the expiration but they refused. Thereupon, deportation proceedings were begun.

They are resisting deportation and applying for temporary asylum under an immigration law provision which states: "The attorney general is authorized to withhold deportation of any alien . . . to any country in which, in his opinion, the alien would be subject to persecution on account of . . . political opinion."

So far, the Immigration and Naturalization Service, acting on advice from the State Department, has refused to agree that the six Vietnamese would be subject to persecution by the Thieu regime.

At a hearing here this Wednesday before Immigration Judge Samuel Hozman, the six will produce witnesses and documentation arguing that they would be.

National Activity

Miss Fonda and Mr. Ellsberg recently completed a nationwide tour to raise money for their defense. The Coalition to Stop Funding the War, a group based in Washington, and the California-based Indochina Peace Campaign—at present the nation's leading anti-war organizations—have been active in their cause.

The activists hope that if the six Vietnamese are judged to be covered by the political-persecution provision of the immigration law, it will benefit the campaign to induce Congress to withhold American funds from the Thieu regime.

Miss Fonda has declared that such a ruling would constitute implicit U.S. government recognition that the South Vietnamese regime is repressive, as the anti-war critics have insisted all along. She said that anti-war people could use the ruling as new justification for asking a cutoff of all U.S. aid to the Thieu government.

Immigration officials here concede that the future of the six Vietnamese—who range from 24 to 31 in age—may have important political ramifications. The district director of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, Joseph Sureck, noting that immigration officials have been relying on the State Department for advice, indicated that they would proceed cautiously. He said that with appeals, the case might take two years to resolve.

Even if the six eventually were deported, Mr. Sureck said, they probably would be welcome in several countries other than South Vietnam, because "they are all bright youngsters."

All six Vietnamese have completed their studies and are working in Southern California. Of the more than 1,000 South Vietnamese studying in the United States, only a very few are known to have defied South Vietnamese consular authorities and engaged in anti-Thieu political activities here.

Since U.S. military forces were withdrawn from Vietnam early last year, this country's anti-war movement has lost the public limelight, but anti-war crusaders remain active.

The best known, Miss Fonda and Mr. Ellsberg, devote much time to public speeches and fund-raising efforts.

Although the six Vietnamese and supporters say their fundamental goal is to make a political point against the Thieu regime, they also insist that the six would indeed be in danger of imprisonment and other persecution if forced to return home now.

Cao Thy My Loc, 25, one of two women among the six, has testified that in 1969 a Saigon court-martial sentenced students in absentia to six years in prison for their peace activities abroad.

She and others say that Saigon authorities have not lived up to promises not to prosecute anti-Thieu South Vietnamese if they returned. They say that students recently deported from Hong Kong with such assurances either have been imprisoned or have died.

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UPI.

Jane Fonda

UPI.

Daniel Ellsberg

Tass Reports Iron-Ore Find

MOSCOW, Nov. 11 (AP).—Tass reported today that the biggest iron-ore deposit ever discovered in the Soviet Far East has been found in the basin of the Uda River.

A Tass dispatch from Khabarovsk said, "Millions of tons of ore are hidden in the earth. The deposits were found near the coast of the Sea of Okhotsk and near convenient bays from which the ore can easily be shipped."

The story, which did not give the exact size of the ore discovery said Soviet geologists have also discovered deposits of phosphorite, manganese ore and coal.

U.S.,Egypt Sign Accord on Wheat

CAIRO, Nov. 11 (AP).—The United States and Egypt signed a 200,000-ton wheat agreement yesterday for the last three months of 1974, supplementing a 100,000-ton deal made earlier.

Agriculture Secretary Earl Butz said that the total value of the two accords was $56.2 million. He said that the new agreement is for $33.7 million and the previous accord, worked out in June, was for $17.5 million.

Mr. Butz, who will discuss similar wheat agreements in Syria, said that the United States also would provide Egypt with $10 million worth of tobacco and 60,000 bales of cotton.

Holds Press Conference

Tanaka Denies Wrongdoing, Shuffles Cabinet, Party Posts

By Don Oberdorfer

TOKYO, Nov. 11 (WP).—Premier Kakuei Tanaka today declared that he is not guilty of any wrongdoing and reshuffled his cabinet and senior political party posts in an effort to shore up his weakened leadership position.

In a televised press conference in which he fielded sometimes accusatory questions for nearly an hour, Mr. Tanaka made clear his determination to remain in power at least through next week's visit of U.S. President Ford.

His major rivals within the ruling party indicated agreement to a political truce until after Mr. Ford's visit, in the interests of good hospitality and Japanese-American relations. After the Ford trip—the first to Japan by an incumbent U.S. president—the political battle here is likely to be resumed.

The immediate cause of Mr. Tanaka's trouble is a series of revelations about his personal and political financial dealings, beginning with an extensive article in the October issue of the nation's most prestigious monthly magazine, the Bungei Shunju. Opposition political parties followed up with investigations and accusations, and Mr. Tanaka's rise from poverty to great wealth quickly became the talk of Japan.

"I have never abused my public positions for my own gain," Mr. Tanaka responded to persistent questioning from the usually docile press corps that covers the Premier. "Let me make one point very clear—I've done nothing illegal."

He said the tax office is making an investigation of his payments in the past and that his aides are checking details of his financial dealings going back to 1945 "to find out all the facts." He said that a report will be issued in due course, but refused to say how or when the results of the investigations would be made public. Despite suggestions from reporters, he declined to state that he will reveal his financial dealings.

Japanese political observers said the substance and tone of today's press conference were unprecedented for a premier. Rival politican Takeo Fukuda, who quit the cabinet in July with criticism of Mr. Tanaka, called the press session one of the saddest occasions in recent Japanese history.

While maintaining that he has done nothing wrong, Mr. Tanaka accepted a grave degree of responsibility for public misgivings about him and about politics. At one point, he said that he would resign if he were unable to fulfill his responsibility to dispel popular doubts.

Almost Pleading

He seemed at times to be almost pleading for belief in his personal integrity. Once or twice his eyes flashed with anger and at least once he appeared close to tears.

Before the press conference, Mr. Tanaka sought unsuccessfully to obtain cooperation from rivals, Mr. Fukuda and Takeo Miki, who also quit the cabinet this past summer. Shigeru Hori, a prestigious Fukuda aide who has also been friendly to Mr. Tanaka, reportedly turned down the Premier's request that he accept a post in the cabinet.

In the cabinet shake-up, Mr. Tanaka retained key allies in the posts of finance minister and minister of international trade, and made no change at the Foreign Ministry. Some 13 lesser ministers were replaced, and there was a turnover in several senior posts within the headquarters of the ruling party. Although Mr. Tanaka was able to bring two men each from the rival Fukuda and Miki factions into his new cabinet, the new lineup did not appear to broaden significantly his support within the ruling party.

Tribal Battle in Papua

PORT MORESBY, Papua New Guinea, Nov. 11 (Reuters).—Riot police reported breaking up over the weekend a tribal-battle spectacle in which 600 Papuan warriors fought with spears and bows and arrows for two days, 300 miles northwest of here. A man was killed in the show, which was watched by 1,500 persons, the police said.

United Press International

RUGGED ROAD TO ROMANCE—This is how boy meets girl in the Kirghiz Republic of the Soviet Union. It's called Kyz-Kumai (Catch the Girl) and is played at all the village celebrations. Still, you'd think there would be an easier way...

U.K. Official Assails Demand That Troops Leave Ulster

By Alvin Shuster

LONDON, Nov. 11 (NYT).—Despite rising despair in England over the troubles in Northern Ireland, the British government has no intention of moving to pull British troops out of the province or yielding to demands for setting a date for withdrawal.

In an interview, Merlyn Rees, the secretary of state for Northern Ireland, acknowledged that public opinion in England "has had enough" of the sectarian violence in Ulster and the frustrations over finding solutions. But, he added, a withdrawal of the 15,000 troops would lead to a "real civil war" between the Catholic minority and the Protestant majority of the province.

"It is all well to say that, politically, we have to get out and let the people there settle it themselves," Mr. Rees said in his office in the House of Commons. "But when you ask people who call for the pullout about the security situation they have no answer. The point is that if we withdraw then there would be serious trouble, not confined to Northern Ireland—it could well spread to the Irish Republic and even to cities in England and Scotland."

To announce a withdrawal date would be the same as telling Protestant paramilitary forces in Ulster that "it's over to you," and they would then take the law "into their own hands," Mr. Rees added.

The secretary, 53, who has been in charge of British policy in the province since the Labor party returned to power in February, thus sought to stem increasing demands in England for a drastic policy shift that would bring the troops home.

A "Troops Out Movement" has recently been formed to campaign for a withdrawal in view of what the movement's founders call the "abysmal failure" of British policy. The campaign's membership includes at least six Labor members of Parliament.

In Northern Ireland, as well as in the rest of Britain, many have come to the conclusion that Britain has run out of ideas and plans nothing more than indefinite direct rule of the area from London.

Since 1969, when fighting erupted and British troops moved into Northern Ireland, 229 soldiers have been killed and nearly 1,400 wounded.

Meanwhile, the bombing by members of the Provisional wing of the Irish Republican Army has spread to England with an outbreak of explosions in pubs and clubs.

Mr. Rees said that the stepped-up IRA campaign in England could well spur pleas to pull out the troops. But, he added, it could also serve to harden attitudes among the British and lead to proposals for tougher action in Northern Ireland and tougher penalties for the terrorists.

He semed confident, however, that the demands for a troop withdrawal could be kept under control.

Inflation Makes Life Harder For U.S. Forces on Okinawa

By Richard Halloran

NAHA, Okinawa, Japan, Nov. 11 (NYT).—The marines training in the rugged jungle terrain of northern Okinawa catch, strip, roast and eat snakes. They climb down steep cliffs on ropes, maneuver through the heavy brush under a tropical sun and sleep in orange clay turned to mud by frequent downpours.

But after 30 days of this, life is not much more comfortable when they go back to their camps south of here. Their barracks are leaky and decrepit—the plumbing cracked and clogged, the water cold and rationed, the beds infested with insects and rodents.

The marines say that their living conditions are abominable, disgusting and a great mental burden, and they add some graphic descriptive terms.

Their officers are not so openly critical and refer only to "our rather humble quarters." The marines have always lived on the lean side and without frills, but the word "humble" is not usually in their vocabulary.

For the men of the 3d Marine Division, which spent five years fighting in Vietnam, the major enemy is not the "aggressors" dressed in Communist uniforms running through the jungle but the same one that plagues Americans at home—inflation.

It has driven the costs of maintenance and construction so high that barracks and housing are referred to here as substandard. Nor is this limited to the marines. The Air Force at the huge Kadena Air Base has been affected, although not so severely. So have the smaller Army garrison, which has been drastically cut since the end of the war in Vietnam, and the Navy units here.

Senior officers contend that the impact of inflation has not cut into combat readiness. "We keep them busy and we keep them ready," said a Marine colonel in the northern training area.

Lowered Morale

But they also concede that indirectly, through lowered morale, it hurts. An Air Force general said: "I don't like to have a man work eight or 10 hours a day on the flight line and then tell him to go back and paint his room."

The Marine Corps has started putting men back on kitchen police for 30 days at a time. That means that a month's training has been lost. An Air Force officer commented dryly that "the Air Force doesn't have a specialty for grass cutters, so we have radarmen and other technicians doing it."

Prices here have risen sharply along with those in the rest of Japan. On a national basis, consumer prices are up 25 per cent over a year ago.

In addition, inflation in Okinawa has been aggravated by large amounts pumped in by the Japanese government and private investors after Okinawa was transferred from American to Japanese control in May, 1972, and by the funds coming in as preparations proceed here for Expo 75, an international oceanographic exhibition.

Moscow Official Appointed Envoy

MOSCOW, Nov. 10 (Reuters).—The Communist party chief of a Moscow district where a controversial art show was broken up with bulldozers in September has been appointed ambassador to North Vietnam, Tass announced yesterday.

The official, Boris Chaplin, was removed from his position as party secretary in Moscow's Cheryemushki district last month, prompting speculation that he had fallen into disgrace following his handling of the abstract-art exhibition.

But yesterday's announcement, implying a considerable promotion for Mr. Chaplin, indicated that his removal may have been purely coincidental.

Egon Wellesz, Composer, Music Historian, Dies

LONDON, Nov. 11 (NYT).—Egon Wellesz, 89, a composer and music historian, died at Oxford Saturday.

Mr. Wellesz was an authority on Byzantine music, and his greatest work of scholarship was the editing of a major work on the subject, "Monumenta Musicae Byzantinae." He was reader in Byzantine music at Oxford University from 1948 to 1956.

A prolific composer, Mr. Wellesz wrote his Seventh Symphony in his 83d year while teaching regularly and writing extensively.

A native of Vienna, Mr. Wellesz was one of the first pupils of Schoenberg and all of Mr. Wellesz's music showed a balance between the traditional and modern. In one of his most creative periods, following World War I, he produced five operas and four ballets within 13 years.

Mr. Wellesz went to Oxford after the Nazi occupation of Austria in 1938.

Dr. George S. Counts

BELLEVILLE, Ill., Nov. 11 (AP).—Dr. George S. Counts, who taught education at Columbia, Harvard, Yale and Southern Illinois Universities, died yesterday. A specialist in Soviet education, he wrote 29 books and more than 3,000 articles on education.

Ivory Joe Hunter

MEMPHIS, Nov. 11 (AP).—Ivory Joe Hunter, 63, a composer and pianist who rose to fame with such hits as "I Almost Lost My Mind" and "Since I Met You Baby," died Friday.

Mr. Hunter wrote more than 2,000 songs, ranging from pop and country to blues. His most recent album was entitled "I've Always Been Country." Among singers who have turned his songs into hits are Elvis Presley, Pat Boone and Sonny James.

Rhodesians Told Of New Moves to End U.K. Dispute

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Nov. 11 (AP).—Prime Minister Ian Smith said tonight that new moves are taking place for a settlement of the former colony's nine-year dispute with Britain.

In a television address on the anniversary of Rhodesia's declaration of independence, Mr. Smith said—in an apparent reference to recent statements by South African Prime Minister John Vorster—that attempts at negotiating a settlement with the African National Council had been overtaken by "new developments emanating from certain other countries."

"This means that once again there appears to be a possibility of a settlement, and I assure you that your government will do all in its power to achieve this objective," he said.

Mr. Smith added that it was the government's definite desire and intention to remove unnecessary and undesirable racial discrimination.

In reference to the guerrilla war against his white-minority government, he said, "We have now become more professional in destroying terrorism and we know as much, if not more, about most of the world about this terrorist warfare."

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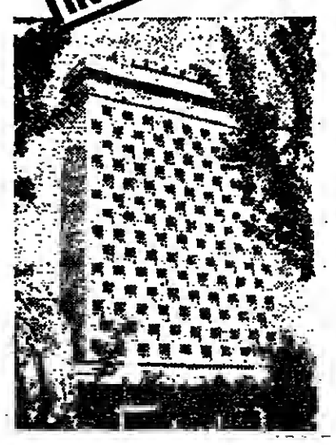

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First Envoys Of Germanys At Paris Rites

'Marseillaise' Slowed For Armistice Day

By Nan Robertson

PARIS, Nov. 11 (NYT).—For the first time, Germany participated today in Armistice Day ceremonies at the tomb of France's unknown soldier, symbol of millions of victims in two world wars.

Ambassadors Sigismund von Braun of West Germany and Ernst Scholz of East Germany were present at the Arc de Triomphe, invited by President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing. It was the 56th anniversary of the end of World War I.

Mr. von Braun said that his presence symbolized "friendship and the unification of Europe."

He added that the meeting of the European Economic Community's foreign ministers in Brussels today, to prepare a summit conference, also reflected "the realities of our times."

Quite Normal

Mr. Scholz, who was a political refugee here and a member of the French Resistance against the Nazis, said it was "quite normal" that he should be at the Armistice Day commemoration.

"This is a homage to the victims of the first world war and, furthermore, the German Democratic Republic belongs to the community of socialist nations," he said.

In another innovation, "La Marseillaise," France's national anthem, was played in a dirge-like drumless version ordered by Mr. Giscard d'Estaing. Almost everybody on the spot, except for a few young Frenchmen, preferred the traditional martial rendition.

Prime Minister Jacques Chirac, in separate ceremonies, placed a bouquet at the statue of Georges Clemenceau, the premier who led France to victory in World War I.

The memory of Marshal Philippe Pétain, a hero in that war, later judged a traitor for acting as chief of state of Nazi-occupied France, was also honored today.

In Dernancourt, near Amiens, the only village in the nation with a street that still bears his name, flowers were laid and eulogies spoken at the town's monument to its war dead.

Yugoslav Rail Crash

ZAGREB, Yugoslavia, Nov. 11 (Reuters).—Eight persons were slightly injured when the Athens-Munich express crashed into a freight train at a station about 20 kilometers from here early today.

Associated Press

UNDER THE ARC—French Interior Minister Michel Poniatowski talking with Lord Mountbatten, 73, during the Armistice Day ceremonies at the Arc de Triomphe.

Mail Halt in 4th Week

French Labor Unrest Spurs Spreading Calls for Strikes

PARIS, Nov. 11 (Reuters).—Electricity and gas cuts, reductions in hospital and Social Security services and yet another radio and television stoppage face Frenchmen this week as strike action spreads across the country.

The fresh outburst of industrial action is in addition to the four-week-old postal strike, which still shows no sign of being resolved.

Post office officials say the number of workers on strike has dropped to 39 per cent and it may be this that led union leaders today to call for a hardening of action. But there was no sign of weakening among strikers in the main mail-sorting centers, where there is still almost a total walkout.

The sorters can effectively block all mail services even if every other postal employee returns to work. The mail strike is cutting deeper each day into the French economy. Many small firms, deprived of orders and payments, are on the brink of bankruptcy.

There will be harassing cuts again tomorrow in rail services, after a three-day truce over the Armistice Day weekend. The heavy cuts will mean long waits for suburban trains and the cancellation of many long-distance trains.

Many state employees will also go on strike tomorrow. This will reduce hospital services and close the offices of the Social Security service, among others.

On Wednesday there will be no newspapers because of a printing workers' strike and on the same day television and radio workers, including journalists, are due to start another two-day stoppage to protest layoffs planned when the national broadcasting service (ORTF) is reorganized.

Reward Set In Murder of Berlin Judge

Death Seen Linked to Baader-Meinhof Gang

BERLIN, Nov. 11 (UPI).—The West German government offered a 50,000-mark ($20,000) reward today for information concerning a gang of gunmen who killed West Berlin's chief justice last night and threatened "assassinations" in six other cities.

West German Interior Minister Werner Maihofer, in offering the reward, described the slaying as a "cowardly murder."

An anonymous caller telephoned the West German news agency DPA and said the "Red Army Faction Successor Organization" had shot to death Chief Justice Guenter von Drenkmann and planned further "assassinations" in six West German cities.

Police said there was little doubt that Justice von Drenkmann's murder was linked to the case of Holger Meins, 33, an imprisoned Baader-Meinhof gang suspect who died Saturday while on a hunger strike.

Murder Trial Awaited

Police arrested Mrs. Ulrike Meinhof and the gang's co-leader, Andreas Baader, in 1972. They are awaiting trial for attempted murder, bombing and similar charges.

The aim of her gang, which Mrs. Meinhof called the Red Army Faction, was to overthrow the establishment, she said.

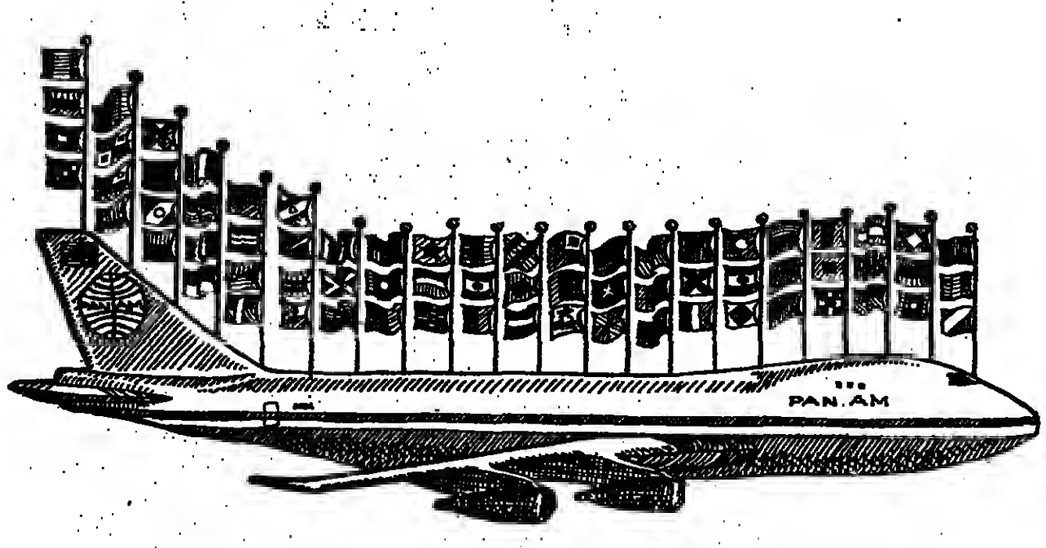
In September, Mrs. Meinhof called on her followers in prisons to go on hunger strikes until the authorities recognized them as "political prisoners" instead of common criminals, thus enabling special treatment. A recent survey showed that up to 30 imprisoned supporters of the gang were on hunger strikes.

In the murder of Justice von Drenkmann, police said five men, one holding a bunch of red carnations, went to his home late yesterday and told him through an intercom system that they were bringing flowers for his 64th birthday—celebrated a day earlier.

The justice opened the door and the men burst in, police said. One of the men shouted abuse and it appeared that they wanted to kidnap Justice von Drenkmann, police said. But a scuffle broke out and shots were fired. The men fled to two waiting autos.

West Berlin Demonstration

BERLIN, Nov. 11 (AP).—Police using tear gas tonight cleared West Berlin's main boulevard, the Kurfuerstendamm, of youthful demonstrators urging support for the Baader-Meinhof gang members in jail.



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A JUST PEACE FOR THE PALESTINIANS

AN OPEN LETTER TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

For the first time in decades, a just peace in the Middle East seems a possibility. In the corrent efforts to achieve a settlement of the conflict your government is playing a central role.

There is a serious danger, however, that the search for peace will fail if the rights and needs of all the peoples of the area are not fully considered.

It is our conviction that there is no real contradiction between the interests of the Palestinian and the American peoples. For this reason, and because of our belief in the American people's sense of justice, their understanding of their own interests and their ability to influence their government, we are addressing this letter to you on behalf of the Palestinian people.

Who are the Palestinians and what do they want?

They are a people of over three million, for whom Palestine has been a home for centuries, proud of their deeply-rooted culture and their identity. Over 65,000 Palestinians are university graduates and they have one of the highest literacy rates in the Third World. This they have achieved despite their dispossession and dispersion, as a result of the creation of the State of Israel in 1948. Currently, half of them live in Palestine under Israeli rule and the rest in exile outside it.

Today, twenty-six years after their expulsion, the Palestinians are still denied the right to return to their homeland, and over a million of them inhabit refugee camps in Gaza, the West Bank, Jordan, Syria and Lebanon. Those Palestinians who have remained in Israel have seen their property expropriated and are treated as second-class citizens in their own land. It is the children of the Palestinians driven from their homes in 1947-48 and 1967 and of those who remain under Israeli occupation who are today fighting for their right to return to Palestine, a right recognized over the past twenty-five years by successive U.N. resolutions and repeatedly endorsed by your own government.

Their aim is that Palestine should become a state which is neither exclusively Arab nor exclusively Jewish, in which there is no discrimination on grounds of race or religion, and which will exemplify the ideals of secular democracy for both Palestinian Arab and Israeli Jew.

How does this concern the American people? The injustice done to the Palestinian people is at the root of the conflict in the Middle East. The responsibility of your government in this regard is threefold. The United States was the principal sponsor of the creation of Israel in 1948. It has been its unwavering champion ever since. Concurrently, its pledged word through the U.N. to do justice to the Palestinians has not been matched with deeds. Hence your moral responsibility as the source of authority of your elected government.

At stake is the very principle of self-determination on which your country's independence is historically based. For nearly two hundred years, the example of America's struggles against colonialism and slavery, and her ideals of democracy and personal freedom have inspired oppressed peoples the world over. The writings of men like Tom Paine and Thomas Jefferson, and the actions of courageous leaders like Abraham Lincoln have served as models for revolutionary leaders in Africa, Asia and Latin America. And as recently as World War II, the United States was a leader in the fight against fascism and in defense of the freedom of the world's peoples.

However, the fulfillment of the ideals for which America stands is not all that is at issue. Your interests are also at stake.

It is not in your interest to alienate millions of Arabs, Muslims and Afro-Asians over the question of Palestine.

It is not in your interest to continue to expend billions of dollars in perpetuation of Zionist dreams of empire.

It is not in your interest to re-activate the energy crisis.

It is not in your interest to be dragged into direct military involvement in the Middle East which carries the constant risk of direct confrontation with the U.S.S.R.

Those who claim that the United States must support Israel unconditionally are in fact preventing a just settlement in the Middle East. Such a settlement can only come about with the realization that the continued banishment of the Palestinian people from their homeland is detrimental to the United States, to the Israeli people themselves, and to the cause of world peace.

By undoing the wrong they originally did to the Palestinians, the Israeli Jews will be able to live in peace and achieve security

There is no other way.

RASHA KHALIDY, LAILA BAROODAY, CO-CHAIRMEN
THE LEBANESE ASSOCIATION FOR INFORMATION ON PALESTINE - P.O. BOX 11.7037 - BEIRUT, LEBANON.

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

The Politics of Inflation

Rocks were thrown in the streets of Israeli cities, and men battled the police. It was, as violence in the Holy Land is usually measured, only a minor manifestation. Yet it pitted Israeli against Israeli, and the enemy was not the Arab, but skyrocketing prices and the stern measures being taken by the government to control them. And, in its way, it was an example of the politics of inflation, a kind of politics which is afflicting so many nations today.

Inflation has been a serious problem for many months now, in virtually every country. It has often been an election issue, in lands that take their elections seriously. But almost nowhere, even in those countries, has there been a clear mandate for any concrete program to bring prices into some kind of stability. So into the political vacuum, forms of direct action are moving.

The forms vary widely: so does the degree of vacuum in which they operate. In Israel, the government was composed largely upon issues stemming from the Yom Kippur war—excluding that most urgent one, inflation. But it has taken stringent actions, including a devaluation of the Israeli pound, restrictions on imports and food price increases. The demonstrations were against those actions. In France, President Giscard d'Estaing won a decisive victory at the polls—bot not for any specifically anti-inflationary program. He has instituted one which evoked admiration abroad. The unions, however, are striking in what eeems almost like a replay of the events of May, 1968, in slower tempo.

The Labor government won its victory in Britain with a plan to combat inflation—largely based on balancing off a "social contract" with the unions to keep down wage increases against nationalization and heavy taxes on wealth. But Labor's parliamentary majority for such sweeping change is very slight, and tensions in Britain keep pace with price rises.

In the United States, the only significant anti-inflationary program on record is the mild one put forward by President Ford. Democrats argue that this was rejected by their victory last week—bot as yet they have no substitute, and little prospect of producing one through the normal congressional process. And in the meanwhile, the coal miners, with all the additional clout that their product has won through the energy crisis, are working out their own answer to their own problems in negotiations backed by the threat of a devastating strike.

Fighting inflation is never politically popular. But it is becoming more and more apparent that unless political answers are found to the problem, apolitical answers —the strike, the riot—will increase. And the social strains created thereby are never conducive to wise, long-range solutions that enable a government to fit a national economy into a global situation.

Journey Into the Unknown

Henry Kissinger's latest odyssey carried him through regions he had visited before, to deal with problems that, in essence, were familiar to him—and to most of his predecessors in the State Department. Yet, so swift are the surface changes of this automated world that in a very real sense it was a journey into the unknown. And while he returned with words of hope—outward optimism is a necessary attribute of most diplomacy—whatever concrete progress Mr. Kissinger made will also be unknown for some time to come.

The secretary of state touched down in 17 countries in 18 days—no small feat in itself. Some were simply refueling points, either for his plane or for his policy, or calls to extend courtesies to those who might have been annoyed by his more substantial discussions elsewhere. There was a dramatic interpolation into his schedule, followed by its even more dramatic cancellation, when the Turks decided that their internal politics would not allow them to take up the Cyprus question.

And, of course, there was the perennial Middle Eastern dilemma, sharpened by the new prominence accorded the Palestinian issue. This thorny tangle of oil and religion, of ancient history and modern power politics, of territorial claims and conflicting human rights, doubtless occupied much of Mr. Kissinger's attention, whether in Moscow or Tunis, or most of the way stops in between.

Mr. Kissinger did say, on his return, that he believed an "impasse had been averted" in the Middle East. Given what the world knows of the intentions of most of the parties to the contest there, this would be a major accomplishment. For the Arabs are backing the Palestine Liberation Organization; the movement has set no bounds to its claims on all of the territory once known as Palestine, and the Israelis refuse to negotiate with the PLO. The Soviet Union still wants to throw the whole mess into the hopper at Geneva, while the American position is that as much progress on details as possible should be made before such a massive confrontation. It is not, on its face, a happy situation.

Yet Mr. Kissinger has won personal audiences, and personal respect from most of the contending parties. In the United States and elsewhere his individual brand of diplomacy has attracted criticism and calls for a greater institutionalization of policy which will not require the President's chief agent in foreign affairs to spread himself so thin. Obviously, for the long haul, this will be essential. There can be no indispensable men in such positions—life is short but the art of shaping and conducting policy is (or should be) long.

In the present circumstances, however, there is much to be said for Mr. Kissinger's techniques, for capitalizing, to the utmost extent possible, upon his talents and his mystique. He may not be able to achieve major miracles of statecraft, but if he can keep that craft afloat in the turmoil of complex emotions that seems to rule so many capitals today, the accomplishment will be one in which Americans can take pride, and for which the world can be grateful.

Arms for Sale: Western Europe

West Europe's interest in tightening Atlantic tiee is about to be tested in a most concrete and far-reaching way. Will the allies —at first Belgium, Denmark, Norway and the Netherlands, and later others—buy American or French combat jets to replace their aging American F-104s? The economic stakes are huge: many hundreds of planes, thousands of jobs, billions of dollars. The political stakes are scarcely less significant. Purchase of the Dassault F-1M-53 Mirage would signify a rallying of Europe around France and around the French policy of a Europe standing apart from the United States. Purchase of either the General Dynamics YF-16 or the Northrop YF-17, which are having their own vigorous competition for large sales to the Pentagon, would mean a European decision to increase dependence upon the United States.

Which plane is the better militarily does not seem to trouble many people, though a former French Air Force chief of staff did scandalize his government the other day by saying that the two American aircraft are "unquestionably euperior" to the Mirage. Economic arguments seem to have taken on much more prominence. General Dynamics and Northrop have both oifered to license some production in Europe—that is, to provide jobs as well as planes—if eitber's product is chosen. (A fourth competitor, Sweden, whose neutraiity alone keeps it oot of the running in NATO arms sales, had offered to build auto plants for its plane's buyers!) In this intense struggle of rival military-industrial complexes, cabinet ministers on both sides of the Atlantic have become hucksters.

The political issue remains paramount. The United States, not so discreetly waving the American strategic umbreila, advises Europeans that selection of an American plane would not only enhance NATO military capability but "would be favorably received by the U.S. Congress as a demonstration of [the allies'] willingness to undertake burden sharing." This is no small consideration in a period of international jitters alternating with visions of an enduring "détente." Either way, there is a danger of diminishing American interest in a continuing involvement in Europe's defense. The French, who are in the ambiguous position of wishing to equip others for a military organization that they themselves have spurned, respond that Europe must "count on itself to organize itself." In a period of economic uncertainty, when the cooperation of the members of the Common Market is under heavy strain, this is also no small consideration. It may never have been harder to be a European in the modern sense of the word.

We would add only that Europe is exactly the right place for the United States to be peddling arms. The Europeans are old —and reasonably reliable—friends and their purchases serve both Atlantic solidarity and East-West stability. None of the reservations we have about selling arms in the Persian Gulf apply in Europe.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

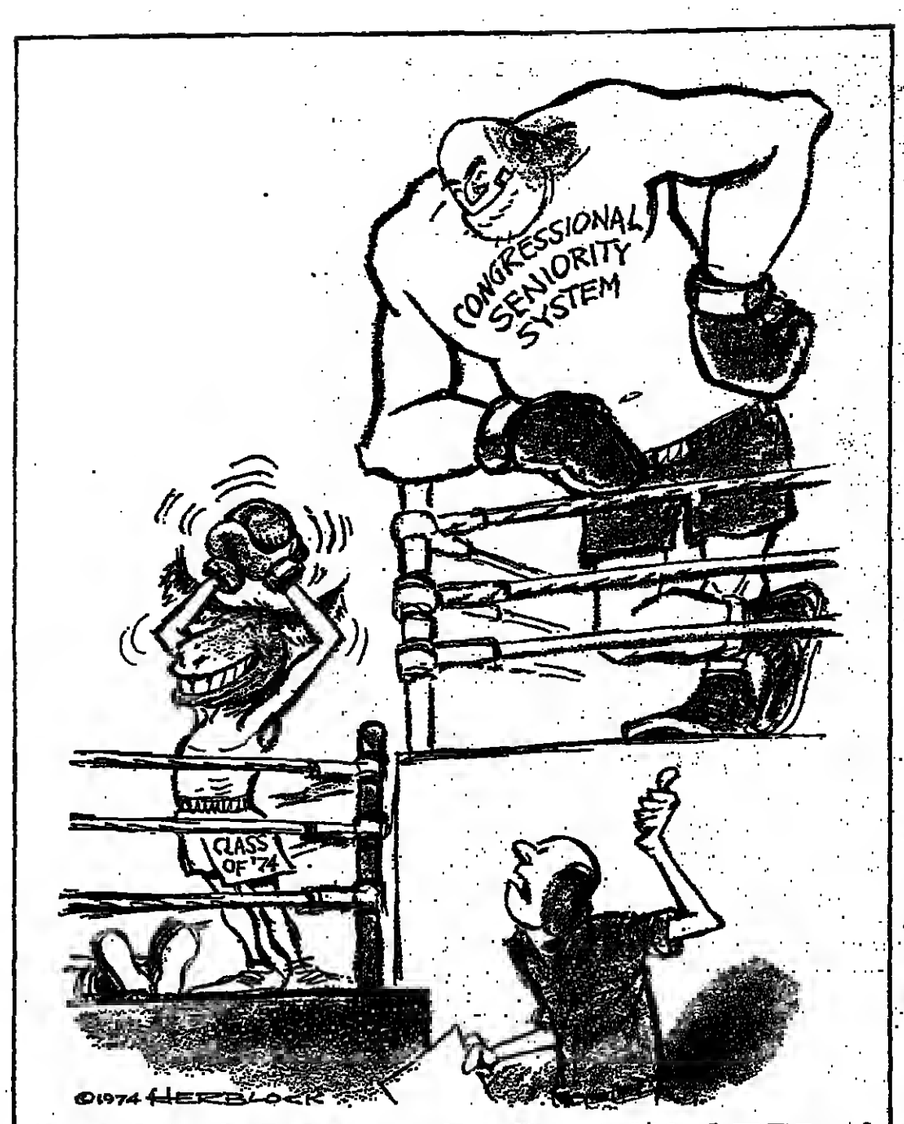
November 12, 1899

WASHINGTON, D.C.—The annual report of the second assistant postmaster general says that the Postal Department has invited proposals for carrying the mail by aotomobile between the main post office in Chicago and two postal stations in the business district. If results prove favorable in this test and several others around the country, then it could very well be that automobiles will be used in the postal service.

Fifty Years Ago

November 12, 1924

NEW YORK.—The extreme advocates of legal restriction of the use of alcoholic beverages are hardly justified in their exultation over the results of the congressional elections. Prohibition was not a compelling issue. It was largely in the thoughts of the voter, no doubt, but there were other questions that certainly counted much more urgently for the time being; the law itself was definitely not in question.



'So Much for the Preliminaries. Your First Real Match Will Be—'

Nature, America and the World

By Anthony Lewis

BIGFORK, Mont.—Snow was falling on the mountains of northwestern Montana, and the wind made whitecaps on Flathead Lake. In the Lake Café in Bigfork just before sunrise there was a big grizzled man in a wool shirt talking about nature and America and the world.

"We're just going to sell ourselves out of the timber business," he said. "The Forest Service wasn't satisfied with logging small and steady, sustained yield. They wanted to pour it through. So they widened the bands on the saws, and they went in for clear-cutting. It's easier when you send a bulldozer in and just clear a 40-acre piece.

"When they're through, they pile up the small stuff, the brush, the humus and burn it. There's enough wasted on 40 acres to keep everyone in Bigfork going for a year.

"During the Depression a man paid me a dollar a day to saw wood on his land. He left the saw for me hanging in a white pine. It was about the only money I could make then, and I told myself that I would own some of that land myself some day. I've got 500 acres now, but I feel like I've got only a temporary lease."

The Only Native

His name was Jack Whitney. He'd worked with wood all his life, he said, sawing and making cabinets and now frames for the painters who have started to settle here. Bigfork has one hotel, two cafés and two galleries. Jack Whitney was born here—"just about the only native you'll see."

He looked at a newspaper headline from the World Food Conference in Rome. "Here's this great big fat happy United States," he said, "and we've got 13 million people going to bed hungry. I heard that on television. And then there's India, and Bangladesh, and Africa. You know where we're heading? For a war between the haves and have-nots.

"You can say it all in one word: greed. Just think about the acreage we put into cattle and feed for them. Beef is an exotic food. We ought to be growing things for people to eat on those acres.

"Now I'm not typical. I'm a radical, and I do know nature. I can go out on a bare hillside and live—make my own tools. Still I think most people know these things somewhere inside them, only they hide it."

There is an old strain of radicalism in Montana, going back to the Wobblies, that has fought domination by "The Company"—meaning Anaconda or sometimes Montana Power. There is also a strong conservative tradition, and nowadays a John Birch element. For the moment liberals dominate politics. The Democrats won so big last week, taking the legislature and both congressional seats, that someone cracked: "'The Company' died on Tuesday."

The issues are changing. It is not the rights of labor that arouse passion now but the future of the land. There is coal under the surface of the Montana plains, and increasing pressure to strip the land away to get at it.

The population is changing, too. They come to Montana from all over the country, looking for more space and more independence and more feeling of nature. The Flathead Inn's owner and cook have just moved from Iowa, the waitress from Tennessee. Up the road in the Pine Cone Kitchen, a young man from Pennsylvania plays the guitar and sings:

"Your flag decal won't get you
Into heaven any more
It's already overcrowded
From the dirty little war."

The flavor of life is still distinctive in Montana. Going through the airport security in Missoula, one man did not want to unwrap the elk's feet he was carrying; several had to take off their belts because the big buckles made the metal detectors buzz. Montana bumper-sticker: "I'm not a cowboy, I just found the hat."

But geographical remoteness is no longer an assurance of escape. Jack Whitney is not the only person in Montana who thinks about its relation to the world's problems of food and resources. One copy of the Missoula newspaper, The Missoulian, carries two long articles on the food problem, one on the dangers of supertankers, one on the limits to growth.

Even the visitor sees reminders of the problems: The new green of winter wheat alternating with strips of pale golden stubble on the endless plains east of the Rockies, the feed lots empty now because of low prices for cattle and high prices for grain.

Seeing this part of the country, one feels also a sense of connection with America's past. It is easy to imagine how it must have looked to Lewis and Clark 170 years ago. Even now there are so few people—only 600,000 in the whole enormous state—that the spirit of community survives. People know each other. Of course, there are highway strips and plastic motels, too, but for a moment one glimpses Thomas Jefferson's vision of a nation of small farmers and tradesmen—of democracy based on the land.

Letters

Bill Smith

For the hundreds of us in Paris, whether American, French or of other nations, who knew William Gardner Smith, his death of cancer at the age of 47 is a sharp and poignant loss.

Bill Smith was a man of courage, intelligence, wit and charm. As his books testify, he traveled far beyond his birthplace in South Philadelphia while staying true to his origins. His political sense, rooted in the outrages he knew at first hand, was tempered by a shrewd awareness of how all political men will behave. A man of the left, he came to see through many of the pretentions and fallacies associated with that position but remained a staunch opponent of what he saw as oppression and exploitation.

Those of us who knew and admired him as a friend and colleague cannot but feel diminished by his death. Considering his life in a larger framework, I, for one, must regret that this "native son" felt obliged to make his life outside his homeland, perhaps to his and America's loss. Yet in his life abroad he was a most worthy ambassador of that country.

DERK KINNANE.

Paris.

Those who didn't know him will have to learn too late about William Gardner Smith, one of the few Americans to mark post-World War II Paris.

Bridging the distance between the generations that didn't care and the kids who spoke up dangerously for what they believed in, he was a witness to his time, which is ours, to the racism and the injustice he fought so effectively, to our national—why not say international?—craziness. Passionate in everything he did, in his political and social convictions, in his affections and friendships, he is going to be remembered and missed.

HERBERT R. LOTTMAN.

Paris.

Time to Talk

Israel and the PLO

By Stephen S. Rosenfeld

WASHINGTON.—Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization need to get together to discuss the terms on which they could recognize each other. A cooling-off period after the PLO's imminent appearance at the United Nations will be necessary, and then some further time for feeling out, but if a fifth Arab-Israeli war is to be avoided, this may be the only way.

Yitzhak Rabin, Premier of Israel, insists that his country won't deal with "terrorists" who are openly dedicated in their official charter to Israel's destruction. But the real issue is not whether Israel will negotiate with Palestinian terrorists—of course it won't, and it should not be expected to, and "terrorists" aren't interested in negotiating, anyway.

The real issue is whether Israel will negotiate with a Palestinian political leadership which in turn is prepared to negotiate with Israel.

Progress

Here one must take in the emerging evidence that the Palestinians are prepared to deal with Israel. The "radical" Palestinian groups split off from the PLO in September in protest against its collaboration in "the Geneva plot," that "plot" being the collective Arab decision to recognize Israel, though not to deal normally with Israel. At the recent Arab summit at Rabat, the PLO agreed to go to Geneva when the Mideast settlement conference there resumes. In terms of where the PLO began, this is real progress.

At the same time, for anyone concerned with the welfare of Israel, this is not enough. As long as the PLO formally endorses the dismantling of the Israeli state and as long as it condones terror, there can be no Israeli-Palestinian settlement.

The best thing Israel could do to help ensure that the PLO does move in an "Israeli" direction, however, is to acknowledge the positive steps the PLO already has taken and thereby to demonstrate to the "moderate" PLO leaders now in command that there is something for them at the end of the political road.

Anxieties

The best thing the PLO could do in turn to evoke this kind of positive Israeli response to Palestinian nationalism would be to demonstrate an understanding of the Israelis' anxieties about their survival—hardly an unfair exchange. Rewriting the PLO charter would be one step, leashing terrorists another.

Israel, to be sure, is having trouble swallowing the fact that for the first time in its history there may be a Palestinian "partner" with which to draw up a settlement. A lot of Israelis had hoped to postpone this issue indefinitely, or at least until Egypt if not also Syria had been dealt with. Some still believe that tame Palestinians in Jordan or the West Bank can be located. Others think Israel has the wherewithal to endure one or two more wars over the next decade, after which the oil crisis —which is the source of the immense pressure on Israel now—will be over.

Acts of Palestinian terror and blood-curdling Arab talk strengthen this Israeli inclination to gird for battle. So do cold Western words and deeds indicating to Israelis that to the West oil is more important than whether they live or die—this is how they tend to see it.

But one must try to peer beneath the surface of Israeli society. Golda Meir, Russian-born immigrant who challenged the very existence of Palestinians, is retired. Moshe Dayan, symbol of Israeli steel, and Abba Eban, the diplomat without a political base, are on the outside. The Israeli people's choice, Rabin, is a native-born soldier-turned-diplomat-turned-*politician*, the best possible man for his fantastically difficult job. He could yet find a way, his own way, to the PLO.

Arafat, though in appearance he matches the Western stereotype of the least savory kind of Arab, in performance has proven himself a formidable politician. He has seen the PLO through bad days and good days. He has kept his feet in the swirl of Arab politics. He has accepted the risk of being outflanked on his left. Those who want the Palestinians' political aspect rather than their gangster aspect strengthened should hope he fares well.

Where to Start

"Had I been a professor and not the secretary of state," Henry Kissinger is said to have remarked a few months ago, "I would have said that in order to attain peace in the Middle East, it is imperative to start with the Palestinians."

Well and good. But it should not be Kissinger who "starts" with the Palestinians, it should be the Israelis. This is one thing he should not make. There are plenty of places and ways for Israelis and Palestinians to see each other out. They can do it if they want to.

The proper American role is to encourage Israelis to take the risk. This can best be done not by threatening to abandon the [illegible] —such threats only serve to frighten and stiffen—but by assuring them of firm American support in a settlement. Responsible Palestinians, the only kind Israel ought to consider dealing with, should want it no other way.

Interpreting Sino-Soviet Signals

By Victor Zorza

WASHINGTON.—The blind spot which causes so many officials, in Washington as well as in other capitals, to deny the significance of the warmer climate between Moscow and Peking could cause them to miss a truly historic turn of events. The reconciliation between Russia and China which is now taking shape could be as important for the world as the Sino-Soviet conflict was when it finally emerged in the open in the early 1960s, after simmering under the surface for several years.

The halting steps toward some sort of reconciliation became clearly visible when Peking began to play down the danger of war with Russia more than a year ago. The new Peking slogan proclaimed that Russia was making only "a feint to the East" while threatening the West—but it was accompanied, somewhat inconsistently, by the old accusations that Moscow was also preparing an attack on China. Most Western analysts chose to regard Peking's talk of an attack as significant, and to dismiss the new theme as mere propaganda.

But it was propaganda with a difference. Peking was giving Moscow a choice. The Kremlin could respond to the new slogan, or ignore it. Moscow sent back a number of positive signals, but these were overlaid by the menacing noises generated by the continuing Peking power struggle. The reconciliation with Russia is obviously a major issue in the power struggle, and the anti-Soviet noises made by the hard-line faction in the Chinese leadership were wrongly regarded in the West as a rejection of Soviet overtures by Peking.

Practical Politics

More recently, however, Peking's preoccupation with a sudden Soviet attack on China has greatly diminished. Chinese leaders have instead taken to telling foreign visitors that the Soviet Union was not going to make war on China in the near future. This could only mean that those who last year coined the slogan and the "feint to the East" had since prevailed in the Peking struggle, and that the prospect of reconciliation implied in the slogan a year ago had now become a matter of practical politics.

The latest Chinese message of greetings to Moscow on the October Revolution anniversary, which hints at Peking's acceptance of the Soviet offer of a nonaggression treaty, thus does not come out of the blue. The analysts who last year refused to attach any importance to the early signals cannot easily switch tracks now. But higher officials who nourish Henry Kissinger's view that a reconciliation is unlikely are taking upon themselves a major political responsibility, as did the officials who told the West's leaders in the late 1950s that there was no such thing as a Sino-Soviet conflict.

Just how far official blindness can go is shown by the response which the assistant secretary of state, Walter Robertson, made in 1959 to a series of articles which argued that Russia and China were locked in a secret struggle. Peking, he insisted, "works closely with Moscow." It was wishful thinking, he maintained, to forecast that they would allow any differences between them to outweigh "the dominant practical military, political and economic advantages they derive through continued close cooperation."

The articles, which had argued that "friction between Moscow and Peking is just beginning, but it may yet become the most significant development in the long cold war that lies ahead," were based on much the same kind of evidence as the material which led me to write, more than a year ago, that signs of a Sino-Soviet reconciliation were not becoming apparent. The fact that I was right in 1959 does not necessarily make me right now. But the fact that most government analysts and officials were wro[illegible] then should serve as a remin[illegible] that they do not have a monop[illegible] of wisdom, and that they co[illegible] be as wrong now as they w[illegible] then.

Factor in Détente

At that time officialdom refus[illegible] to accept the evidence becau[illegible] it did not fit in with its p[illegible] conceived notion of the Commu[illegible] nist monolith. Mr. Kissinger a[illegible] his associates, who have used [illegible] Sino-Soviet conflict to play [illegible] Moscow and Peking against ea[illegible] other, so that it became a [illegible] factor in the structure of détent[illegible] may now be affected by simi[illegible] prejudices of their own.

The Sino-Soviet conflict hel[illegible] Kissinger to get President Ni[illegible] to Peking, and it helped him [illegible] get from the Kremlin some of [illegible] concessions on SALT which m[illegible] Nixon's Moscow summit such [illegible] spectacular 1972 pre-election s[illegible] cess. The Sino-Soviet conf[illegible] certainly helped him to maneu[illegible] both sides into forcing Hanoi [illegible] negotiate for a peace agreem[illegible] Without such negotiations détent[illegible] among the great powers wo[illegible] have been impossible.

Kissinger publicly rejects [illegible] very notion that he could [illegible] Russia and China off agai[illegible] each other, but he can hard[illegible] deny that the United States [illegible] derived great profit from th[illegible] conflict. His diplomacy sugg[illegible] that he and his associates exp[illegible] to derive no less advantage f[illegible] it in the future. Could they h[illegible] been blinded to the emerging [illegible] reality by wishful thinking, [illegible] their predecessors were?

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

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International Herald Tribune, S.A. au capital de 9.330.000 F. R.C. Paris No 73 B 2112. 21 Rue de Berri, 75380 Paris Cedex 08. Tél.: 225-22-90. Telex: 28.980 Herald, Paris. Cables: Herald, Paris. Le Directeur de la publication: Walter N. Thayer.

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Panovs' Debut in Israel Stirs Audience Emotion

By Naomi Barry

TEL AVIV, Nov. 11 (IHT).—Valery and Galina Panov made their first stage appearance in more than two and a half years last night, and by the end of the evening they had an emotional audience of 3,000 clapping in cadence to the music of the "Harlequinade" that ended the program.

The Panovs, allowed to emigrate from the Soviet Union five months ago, made their Israeli debut in Mann Auditorium in extraordinary conditions. The wide stage with little depth was shared with the Israel Philharmonic, which provided a distracting background. There was no atmospheric lighting and no corps de ballet. Alone on a bare stage, the Panovs were expected to create magic.

Anticipation was high, since Panov, before his dismissal from Leningrad's Kirov Ballet in 1972, was regarded as the world's foremost male character dancer. However, for his last two years in Leningrad he had been deprived of practice facilities except for his small, low-ceilinged apartment.

Last night's program opened with the grand pas de deux from Tchaikovsky's "Nutcracker," with Panov in blond wig, providing support for his wife, a former ballerina with the Kirov. "The Lady and the Hooligan," with music by Shostakovich, had Panov bounding across stage in acrobatic abandon in the role of a street tough streaked with romanticism. It is a swaggering part, which pleases easily, and he exuded animal power.

In "Petrushka," one of his most important roles, his own history seemed to underline the tragedy of the sawdust puppet. In "Harlequinade," in Panov's choreography based on Fokine, the virtuosity of the Panovs made the audience forget the harsh stage.

The Panovs are scheduled to make their Western Hemisphere debut in Philadelphia next month at a benefit for Soviet Jewry.

Associated Press.

MUSIC IN PARIS

Chamber Ensembles in Unexpected Places

By David Stevens

PARIS, Nov. 11 (IHT).—The congenial and convenient formula of the concert that begins at 6:30 p.m. and runs for an hour or so without intermission has demonstrated its popularity here in the last few seasons, with the result that this season is being enriched by two highly attractive chamber-music series in unexpected precincts.

The idea is appealing in several ways. For one thing, there is a vast and often little-known repertory that can only be played by small, ad hoc ensembles. The hour and the repertory tend to attract a musical and informal audience, rather than a social one. The whole atmosphere is one of delight in music-making among friends—involving, as it does in many cases, an outlet for musicians who toil in the relative anonymity of an opera house pit or the ranks of an orchestra.

Last week, an organization calling itself Musique et Musiciens launched a series of Tuesday concerts in the Salle Bleue of the mammoth Palais des Congrès—which has 700 comfortable seats (more than half-filled for the first concert) and warm acoustics. Handy, too, since a number of the musicians involved are members of the Orchestre de Paris, which frequently has Tuesday night concerts in the big hall only an elevator ride away.

The prime movers of Musique et Musiciens seem to be a pair of flutists, Jean-Pierre Rampal and Michel Debost, who appropriately launched the new series by chasing each other with impeccable virtuosity and beautifully matched tone through a Haydn trio for two flutes and cello (Paul Bouffil).

The program was completed by Brahms's Trio for piano, clarinet and cello, strongly played by Claude Lavoix, Jacques Di Donato and Alain Meunier, then Mozart's Serenade in E flat for winds, with oboist Maurice Bourgue and seven of his Orchestre de Paris colleagues ending proceedings on an alert and cheerful note.

At the Opera

The Paris Opéra is not precisely the first place that a chamber-music lover would turn to. But Rolf Liebermann has been leaving no stone unturned to reach a broader public for Garnier's pompous palace, nor has he missed any opportunity to promote the reputation of the musicians on the house payroll.

As it happens, the Paris mosical scene includes a number of ensembles made up of performers in the Opéra's orchestra. So, on six Sundays during the season, one or another of these groups is occupying a platform built over the orchestra pit to perform chamber music. Last night, the second in the series offered the Octuor de Paris in a program that comprised the Schubert Octet, which alone is the raison d'être for the existence of such an ensemble, and Iannis Xenakis's "Anaktoria," which reversed the order of things by having been written for this ensemble five years ago.

The orchestra level was filled for this concert, with some overflow into the first level of boxes, a substantial turnout (about 600) yet an intimate atmosphere. A number of people lingered afterward, necks craned, suggesting that the 10-franc admission makes these concerts the cheapest way to get a good look at Chagall's ceiling.

On the Arts Agenda: Nureyev and Carlson in Paris Premiere of 'Tristan'

André Previn, principal conductor of the London Symphony Orchestra, will make his first appearance with the Orchestre de Paris Nov. 12 at the Palais des Congrès in a program that includes Walton's overture to "Scapino" and Rachmaninov's Symphony No. 2, and with the American pianist Horacio Gutierrez as soloist in Tchaikovsky's Concerto No. 1. The program will be repeated Nov. 13 in the same hall, Nov. 14 in Lille and Nov. 16 at the Théâtre des Champs-Elysées.

* * *

"Tristan," a new ballet with choreography by Glen Tetley to score by Hans Werner Henze which recently had its first performance by the London Symphony Orchestra), will have its premiere Nov. 13 at the Paris Opéra with Carolyn Carlson and Rudolf Nureyev in principal roles. Marius Constant will conduct, Nadine Baylis is the designer, and John B. Read in charge of lighting for the production. On the same program, Michael Denard will dance the title role in the Balanchine/Stravinsky "Apollo" and Nureyev and Noëlla Pontois will take over the two roles of Robbins's "Afternoon of a Faun." Subsequent performances of this program are scheduled for Nov. 16, 22, 23 and 29.

* * *

John Osborne and Anthony Creighton's "An Epitaph for George Dillon" will be presented by the English Comedy Club of Brussels daily Nov. 12 through 16 at the Théâtre de la Bourse (Beursschouwburg).

* * *

An exhibition on John Milton, to mark the tercentenary of the poet's death on Nov. 8, 1674, was opened Nov. 8 in the King's Library of the British Museum in London, where it will run to Jan. 19, 1975. It includes the earliest editions of "Paradise Lost," along with selected, later editions and illustrations by William Blake and others.

* * *

"Les Intermittences du Cœur," a new dance spectacle by Roland Petit, based on Proust's "A la Recherche du Temps Perdu," will be given by Petit's Ballets de Marseille troupe from Nov. 14 to 24 at the Théâtre des Champs-Elysées, under the auspices of the Festival d'Automne. Performances will be nightly except Nov. 20, with matinees scheduled in addition for Sundays. The work will be repeated Dec. 5 to 9 at the Marseilles Opera.

* * *

The pianist Jeanne-Marie Darré and the Via Nova Quartet will appear on the 6:30 p.m. program at the Théâtre de la Ville in Paris from Nov. 19 through 23 with a program devoted to the works of Gabriel Fauré, who died 50 years ago.

* * *

A new production of Tchaikovsky's "Queen of Spades" opened at the Zurich Opera Nov. 9. Federik Mirdita staged the work with sets by Rudolf Rischer and costumes by Barbara Treskatis. Matthias Aeschbacher is conducting. Performances are scheduled for Nov. 14, 17, 20, 22 and 27.

* * *

The Frankfurt Ballet will present its first new program of the season Nov. 23 at the Frankfurt Opera, including three works to music by Arnold Schoenberg. They are Alfonso Cata's "Ballet Schoenberg," set to the composer's orchestrations of Bach's Prelude and Fugue (St. Anne) and Brahms's Piano Quartet (Opus 26); the same choreographer's "Verklärte Nacht," previously staged in Geneva, and a choreography by John Butler to the Five Pieces for Orchestra (Opus 16). Klauspeter Seibel will conduct and sets and costumes will be by Ekkehard Grübler.

N. Y. Entertainment: Perelman Play Revived

NEW YORK, Nov. 11 (IHT).—This is how the New York Times critics rate new films and stage productions.

Plays

"The Beauty Part," by S.J. Perelman, is being revived by the American Place Theater, just 12 years after its first performance. Perhaps this revival is a little premature, for, says Clive Barnes, "This mixture of philistinism, cynicism and vulgar name-dropping... seems old and tired." The story concerns a hero who leaves his rich father and stalks through the world of culture, eventually concluding that money is the best thing in life. There are a few promising vaudeville-style situations concerning characters with catchy names, (Rob Roy Fruitwell, for example), but the spectator soon rejects them as shallow caricatures. One must remember, however, that when Perelman's lines are blessed with the delivery of a master comedian, they are immensely effective. Bert Lahr is a case in point, and Groucho Marx also transformed lines not particularly funny in themselves but, as Barnes remarks, "hilarious when strained through a mustache, a cigar and a wickedly offensive leer." Unfortunately for Perelman, neither of these two master comics are available for "The Beauty Part." Joseph Bova in the leading male role finds the strain of following in Lahr's footsteps too much for him, and indeed the whole production leaves a good deal to be desired. "This is unfortunate, for despite the comparative failure of this production, the policy of the American Place Theater in offering an occasional revival is to be commended, Barnes says.

"The Adventures of Scapino!", a Young Vic production devised by Frank Dunlop and Jim Dale, has ended up on Broadway in the Ambassador Theater after having been previously produced in a variety of locations. However, the production on a conventional stage in no way detracts from the success of the piece, which, says Barnes, "is one of the funniest and certainly the most original show in town." Jim Dale and his largely American cast make the production a huge success in "a lovely performance that gets even better with familiarity" where "the exuberant Dale continues to run over the seats like a berserk mountain goat, and addresses the audience with unabashed cockiness." Barnes, obviously taken with the show, says, "If you haven't yet seen it, take your chance now, and while you are taking your chance, take the kids."

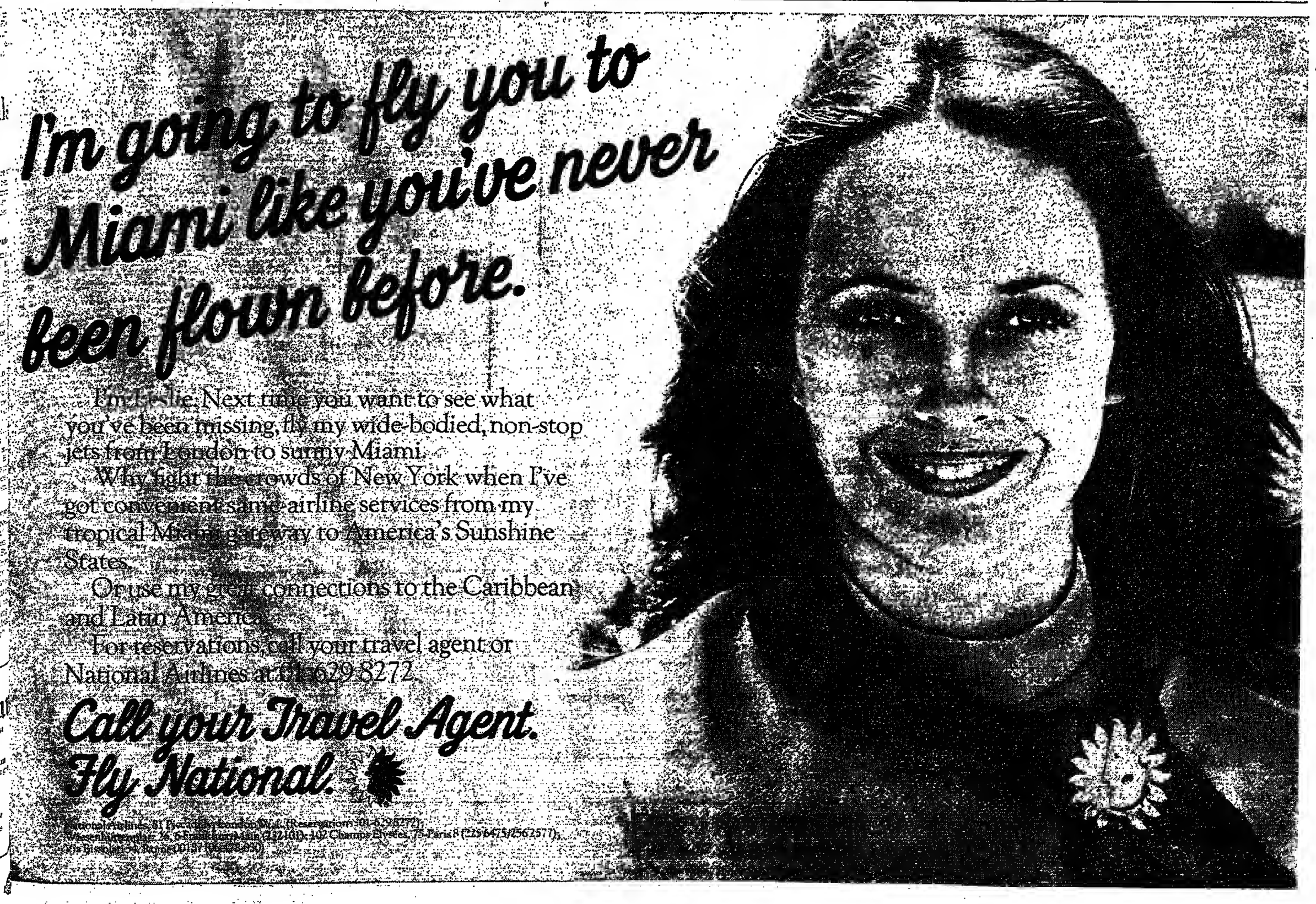
* * *

"Mourning Pictures" by Honor Moore is about the last days of a 50-year-old woman who has cancer. Her death is seen through the eyes of her eldest daughter, Maggie, a 27-year-old poet. Clive Barnes presumes the play is autobiographical "particularly as it has been written from such a painfully individual viewpoint... I am not convinced that this very personal memorial should have been opened to the public." The critic goes on to say that the playwright must transform death, "must do more than document the charts of feeling. He must illuminate them, explain and comment. To fail to do this is to present the truth, with self-pity, and finally that is what this play does." One of the play's merits is that the family seems "awfully nice." Kay Carney directed the production, which is at the Lyceum.

Films

"The Little Prince" based on the late Antoine de Saint-Exupéry's fable, is a very exasperating experience, says Vincent Canby. "It's the kind of movie that refers to adults as grown-ups to show us where it means its sympathies to be. Yet it's too abstract and sophisticated to be of interest to most children, and too simple-mindedly mystic and smug to charm even the most indulgent adult. You don't have to be W.C. Fields to want to swat it."

It was directed by Stanley Donen, who has been responsible for some of the most impressive film musicals ever produced, including "Singing in the Rain," as Canby points out. The critic finds it virtually impossible that anyone could make a satisfactory movie out of the tiny Saint-Exupéry book, "a fable about a pilot who crash-lands in the Sahara where, while he repairs his plane, he is befriended by a small extraterrestrial boy who happens to be on a sight-seeing tour of the universe." They discuss the boy's experiences at some length, and nothing much happens. The film, which only lasts 88 minutes, seems at least five times as long. "When Richard Kiley, who plays the pilot, races across the Sahara singing (in very good voice) a new Lerner-Loewe love song, Donen photographs him from what seems to have been a swooping helicopter," Canby says. "The song will sound great in the sound-track album, but the actor, seen alternately in long shots and close-ups, appears to have lost his mind." In another scene, Bob Fosse, dressed as the poisonous snake who takes the little Prince home, looks more like "a 19th-century Chicago pimp".



New York Stock Exchange Trading (3 O'clock)

1974 High	1974 Low	Stocks and Div in $	Sls.	P/E	100s. High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. close
87¼	30½	Abbt Lb 1.32	13	29	49⅝	49¼	49½	+⅛
60½		lx ACF In 2.60	9	16	47½	46½	46½	−1
9⅝	8¼	Acmetex 1	6	12	9	8⅞	9	+⅛
5⅝	1⅝	AdmDg .04e	3	2	2	1⅞	2	+⅛
13¼	7½	AdmE 1.20a		15	9½	9	9	−⅛
5¼	2½	AdMill .15p		17	2½	2½	2½	+¼
18¾	3¾	Addres .20p	109	49	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	−⅛
10⅝	6½	Advlnv .30e		17	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	+⅛
31	15⅛	AetnaLf 1.08	7	92	24	23⅝	24	+⅛
41½	23½	AetnaLf pf 2	3	39		38½	39	+1
12⅞	5⅝	Ahmanc .20	5	6	6⅞	6½	6⅝	
4¼	1¼	Aileen Inc	4	69	2	1½	1½	
68	35⅝	AirPrd 2.20b	16	61	47¼	46⅝	47¼	−⅞
18⅝	10⅝	Aircoinc .90	5	12	13	12½	12⅞	+⅛
2⅝	1⅛	AJ Industris		1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
24	12⅝	Akzona 1.20	4	21	12¼	13	13¼	+⅝
15	7⅝	Ala Gas 1.1b	13	5	9½	9	9	
29½	5⅝	Alaska Inlrs		235	12⅛	11½	12⅛	−⅝
24⅝	15⅝	Albanyin .60	6	4	19½	18½	18½	−⅝
10⅝	4¼	AlberfoC .35	29	152	8⅝	6	7⅝	+1⅛
41	21½	ODLCANA1 1.40		5	42¾	41½	41½	−1⅛
9⅝	6½	AlcoStd .40	2	16	7⅝	7½	7½	+⅛
7⅝	†	Alexdrs .10e	11	44	3½	2⅞	3⅛	
23½	4	AlisnM 2.84e	12	70	4⅛	4½	4⅝	−⅝
12⅛	6¼	AllcgCp .46e	3	8	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
32¾	21¾	AllgLud 1.60	3	21	22⅞	22½	22⅞	+⅛
41	29⅝	AllgLud pf 2		2	33	33	33	
21¾	11¾	AllgPw 1.52	8	31	15⅝	15⅛	15½	
9⅝	4⅛	AllenGrp .40	4	4	4⅝	4½	4½	−⅛
54¾	23	Alldch 1.80	6	82	34⅛	33½	34½	−⅛
32⅝	12⅛	AllldMnl .54	8	10	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	−⅛
17½	12⅝	AllldProd 1	4	11	16⅝	16⅝	16½	+⅛
25⅝	16⅝	AlldSlr 1.50	4	20	18½	18½	18½	+⅛
4⅞	1⅝	Alld Supmkt	144	11	2⅝	2½	2½	
10¾	6⅝	AllsChal .35	5	35	8⅝	8⅝	8½	
7¾	3½	AllrtAur .56	6	13	5⅝	5½	5⅝	
17⅝	8	Alpha Pl .72	3	14	8	7⅝	7⅝	
51⅝	36¾	Alcoa 1.24	6	134	31½	31¼	31¼	+⅛
33¾	21½	AmalSug .2e	5	169	33	30⅝	33⅛	+1½
92⅞	80	Amax pfB.25		2	84¼	84¼	84¼	−⅝
13	6	AMBAC .50	4	36	7⅞	7½	7⅞	+⅛
5	3⅝	Amcord .24	4	10	3½	3⅜	3½	−⅛
22	14	Amerce 1.20	4	2	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
39	25	Amrc pf2.60		2	29	28⅝	28⅝	+⅛
40	14⅝	A Hess .30b	3	222	18⅛	17⅞	18	+⅛
69¼	41	A Hes pf2.50		23	47½	46¾	47½	+1½
16⅝	5⅝	AlrFrlt .44	5	22	6⅛	6¼	6⅛	
13⅝	5½	Am Airlin	15	178	8	7⅞	7⅞	−⅛
7½	3¼	A Baker .20		2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
39¾	27¾	A Brnds 2.56	6	23	32⅞	31¾	32¼	+⅜
28⅝	14¼	AmBdcst .80	5	93	16⅝	16⅝	16½	
9⅝	4½	AmBldM .32	5	27	6½	6⅛	6½	+⅛
29½	22½	Am Can 2i	5	22	26	25⅝	25⅝	−⅛
23¾	18	A Can pf1.75		1	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	−⅛
15	2⅛	ACenM .25p		17	2½	2	2½	+⅛
23	12	A Chain 1.20	4	4	14½	14½	14½	
25	17⅛	A Cyan 1.50	7	125	23	22⅝	23	+⅛
19⅝	6½	AmDistil .50	15	7	9⅛	9	9⅛	+⅛
41	13	A DiaTel .52	11	4	21¾	21½	21¾	−⅛
8⅛	3⅝	AmDualVt		7	2⅛	3⅛	3⅛	−⅛
13	9¾	ADul pf.84a		7	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	−½
27⅛	13⅝	AmElPw 2	7	272	16⅝	15⅞	16¼	+⅛
7⅝	2⅛	AFamily .24	3	4	4¾	4⅝	4¾	−⅝
19¼	12	AGnCv 1.54e		14	15⅝	15⅝	15½	
16	7	A Gains .40	4	35	10	9⅝	9⅞	+⅛
26⅝	16	A Gin pfl.60		4	18¾	18¼	18⅛	+⅛
16⅛	7½	AmHoist .70	4	13	9½	9⅜	9½	−⅛
44⅞	26⅛	Aghcme .80	26	301	36¾	35⅞	35½	+⅝
41½	18⅝	AmHosp .30	22	206	28⅛	27¾	28	−⅛
8	2½	AminVt .22p		14	2⅝	2½	2½	−⅛
7⅞	2⅝	A Medicl .12	5	118	4⅝	4½	4½	−⅛
4⅛	1⅛	A Medicorp	53	96	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	−⅛
48¼	26⅞	ANetGs 2.54	7	21	34¼	33⅝	33⅝	−⅝
7⅝		AmSeating	5	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝		
15⅝	6⅛	AmShip .68	12	6	7½	7½	7½	
27⅝	16	A Smell 1.50	2	139	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+½
15⅝	8¼	AmSland .80	4	47	9½	9	9¼	
59	37½	A Std pf4.75		2	45⅝	45⅝	45½	+⅛
13⅝	6	AmStajil .28	8	30	7	6¾	7	+⅛
34⅝	22⅝	AmStores 2	4	2	28½	22½	28½	−⅛
53	39⅝	AmT&T 2.40	9	594	47½	47	47½	
60	44⅝	AmT&T pf 4		64	51⅝	50⅝	51	
46¾		ATT pnB3.74		2	46¾	46¾	46¾	
48¼	33½	ATT ptA3.64		12	43⅝	43½	43½	+⅛
10¾	6⅝	AWatWk .64	4	2	7⅞	7¾	7¾	−⅛
18½	12⅝	AW4.1pf 1.43		2100	15	15	15	+⅝
13½	8⅛	Ameron .90		4	10¼	11¼	11¼	+⅛
4⅝	2⅛	AmesD .16e	2	16	3⅝	3½	3½	−⅛
14⅝	9¼	AmmetK .80	5	15	11	10¾	11	+⅛
24	9½	AMF In x.24	6	96	10½	11⅛	10½	−⅝
26⅝	½	Amfac .60	6	292	22⅝	19⅝	21½	+2
45¼	20⅝	AMP Inc .33	23	122	30	29⅝	30	
9½	6½	AmpSph .40	2	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+⅛
4⅞	2⅝	PEX Corp	3	59	3⅛	2⅞	3⅛	+⅛
46½	34	Amst pf2.65		11	45½	45	45¼	+⅛
47⅝	32	Amsted 2.20	6	24	36¼	36½	36¼	+⅛
17½	5	Amiel .20	4	9	6	7⅞	7⅞	
30	19⅝	Anacond 1e	3	72	18	17⅞	18	+⅛
18¼	7	AnchrH 1.08	5	28	16	15¼	16	+⅝
17⅛	15½	AnderClay 1	7	34	24⅝	23⅝	24⅛	+⅝
9	4⅝	Angelica 12	6	30	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
21	11⅛	AnsulCo .62t	5	11	19⅛	19	19⅛	+⅛
15⅝	9⅝	Apache .50	6	40	13	12½	13	+⅝
73½	8⅝	ACOil .4i	2e	W	10⅝	3+N	3½	
3⅛	1	Apeco Corp		13	1⅞	1	1	−⅛
9⅛	4⅛	APL Corp	5	1267	8⅝	7⅞	8⅛	+⅛
13⅝	7½	APL pfCl.06		1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
8½	5½	APL pfB .50		2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+⅝
6¼	1½	Applid Mag	54	13	1⅝	1½	1⅝	
101	46	ARA Sv 1.46	11	27	57	55½	57	+¼
9⅛	5	ArcaNv .35	5	4	7	7	7	+⅛
24⅝	13½	ArchrD .25b	9	88	18⅝	17⅞	17⅞	−½
4⅝	2	Arctic Entr		4	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
11	4⅝	Aristar .72	4	16	4½	4½	4½	
19⅝	10	ArizPSv 1.36	6	54	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+⅛
11½	6⅝	ArkBoSv .44	19	18	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
27⅝	16⅝	ArkLGs 1.70	5	18	22⅛	21⅝	21⅞	+⅛
4⅝	1⅛	Arlen RlryD			2⅛	1⅝	2	
7⅝	4⅝	Armada Cp	5	8	7	7	7	
24⅝	18⅝	Armco 1.60a	4	74	21⅝	21⅛	21⅝	−⅛
31⅝	22	Arm pt 2.18		1	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	
32½	16	ArmstCk .92	9	10	20½	19⅞	20½	−⅛
22⅝	12⅝	Arm Rx 1.60	5	3	14⅛	14	14	−⅛
14⅝	11⅛	AroCorp	5	5	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	−⅛
13⅝	6⅛	ArvinInd .52	10	7	7½	7	7	−⅛
104½	52⅛	ASA He		374	87½	84⅝	85⅝	−4
27⅝	15½	AshOil 1.40	4	23	18½	18½	18½	+½
	31⅝	AsdDrG 1.40	6	40	19⅝	19	19⅛	−⅝
22⅝	16½	AsdSpd 1.40	1	3	20⅛	20⅝	20½	+⅛
9⅝	7½	Athlone .40		2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
15	4½	Atco 1.85e	3	10	5⅝	5⅝	5½	−⅛
29⅝	10⅛	AtlCyEL 1e	9	7	13⅝	12⅝	13⅝	+⅛
113¾	73	AtlRich 2.50	13	171	91⅝	90¼	91	+⅛
191½	122½	AtlRch pf 3		1	153⅝	153⅝	153⅝	−1⅝
74½	48	AtlRc pf2.80		12	69⅛	69	69	−⅝
2⅝	1⅛	Atlas Corp	18	26	1⅝	1½	1½	
7	3⅝	ATO Inc .20		3	4⅛	4	4	−⅛
56⅝	20⅝	AutDat .36e	20	44	34⅝	34	34½	−⅛
3½	2	Autom Ind		35	2⅝	2½	2⅝	−⅛
8⅞	2⅛	Avco Corp	8	63	3	2⅞	3	
2	9-16	Avco Cp wt		7	9-16	9-16	9-16	−1-16
33⅝	19	Avco pfB.50		19	23⅛	23	23⅛	+⅛
44	25⅝	AveryPr .20	20	13	34⅝	33½	34½	+1⅛
31⅛	4⅛	Avisinc .48	6	40	7⅞	7½	7⅞	+⅛
9⅝	4⅝	Avnetinc .36	3	46	5⅛	5½	5½	−⅛
65	18⅝	AvonPd 1.48	14	414	20½	19⅝	20½	−⅛
22⅝	8⅞	Aztec DlGs	14	31	15⅛	14⅝	14½	−⅛
5½	2⅝	Bache .16e	113	61	4⅛	4⅛	4½	+⅛
19⅝	4⅛	Baker In .20	5	57	5½	5	5⅛	+⅛
14⅝	5⅞	BaldDH .40a	3	8	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+⅛
14⅝	8½	Ball Cp .60	5	2	10½	10½	10½	−⅛
25½	12⅛	BalGE 1.96	6	73	16⅛	16	16⅛	+⅛
24⅝	11⅝	BancCl 1.34	8	34	13⅝	12⅝	13⅛	
tx	2⅝	Bangr Punt		29	2	1⅞	2	+⅛
12½	6⅛	BanP pf1.25		3	9	9	9	
36½	22	BkofNY 2.20	5	17	28	27⅞	28	+⅝
27⅛	8¼	Bk of Va .88	4	21	16⅛		16⅛	
57⅛	29½	FrnnkTr 2	5	33	36⅛	35⅝	35½	−⅛
34	17⅝	BarbOil .80e		15	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
24½	9⅝	BardCR .20	15	11	14⅝	14	14⅛	+⅛
22⅝	3⅛	BRNYA 1.60p		16	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+⅛
18⅛	6⅛	BasicInc .40	4	7	8⅛	8½	8½	
15⅛	10⅝	BatesMf .20	3	68	15⅝	15	15⅝	+⅛
19½	13⅝	Bate Mf pf 1		31	19½	18⅝	19	+1½
22⅝	4⅛	Bathind .40	2	14	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	−⅛
45	17⅝	BauschL .60	10	206	29⅛	28	28⅞	+1⅛
48⅝	24⅝	BaxtLab .17	33	32	38	27⅛	38	+⅛
6	4	BayKCg .22		2	4	4	4	
23⅝	12⅛	BeatFds .73	18	203	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
40	16	Beckmn .50	11	67	24	23⅝	23⅝	−⅛
46	26⅝	BectDck .40	18	12	29½	29⅛	29½	+⅛
9⅝	6⅝	BeechA .60b	5	15	8⅛	8	8	⅞
24⅛	16⅛	Beker .28	9	254	24⅝	23	23⅝	+⅛
18½	9⅛	BelcoP .50e	4	53	15⅝	14⅛	15	
8½	5	BaldHe .36b	6	8	6⅝	6	6	−⅝
25⅝	10⅛	Bell How .64	4	181	12	11⅛	13	+⅛
17⅛	12⅛	BemisCo 1	4	41	17	16⅝	17	+⅝
38⅝	28⅛	Bendix 1.80	5	48	22⅝	21⅞	22½	+⅝
49½	21	Bendix pf 2		10	35	34½	35	
27⅝	11⅝	BenfCp 1.25	5	55	17⅝	17⅛	17½	+⅛
116½	58½	Benef pf5.50		1	77	77	77	+4½
67	27⅝	Benef pf4.20	3		47½	46½	46½	
31⅛	22	Bnll Spf 2.50		250	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	
28½	4⅝	BerSM 2.39a	2	15	6⅝	5⅝	5⅝	−⅛
2⅛	1⅝	BergHB .07e	4	254	3⅛	2½	3⅛	−⅛
M.⅛	2⅛	Berkey .20e		21	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
6	3⅛	Best Prod	6	29	4⅝	4	4	−⅛
34⅛	24½	BethSt 2	4	134	26½	25⅞	26½	+⅛
57⅝	34½	BgThrw .60b	15	22	51	50½	51	+⅝
41⅛	70⅛	BlackDr .40	25	58	27½	27⅛	27⅛	
7½	3⅛	BlairJhn .48	8	11	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	
1⅝	10⅝	BlisLau 1.10	4	3	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	−⅛
14	7	BlockH .40	10	160	12⅞	12½	12⅝	+⅝
21½	13⅝	BlueBll .80	6	16	15⅛	15⅛	15½	−⅛
3½	1½	Bobbie Brks		55	1⅝	1½	1½	−½
20½	11⅝	Boeing .60a	6	252	19½	18½	19	+⅛
19	9⅝	BoiseCas .60	4	227	13⅞	13⅛	13⅝	+⅝
25⅝	15⅝	Borden 1.20	7	55	19⅞	19½	19⅞	+⅛
22⅝	14⅛	BorWar 1.35	4	21	15⅝	15	15⅛	
3⅝	1⅝	BorMans	14	19	2	2	2	
27⅛	14	BosEd 2.44	7	41	16⅛	16	16½	+⅝
10⅝	7⅛	Bowne Inc .6		44	11⅛	11½	11½	
47½	29⅝	Briggs 1.60a	13	24	41⅝	40⅞	41⅛	+½
55⅛	36⅝	BrisMy 1.52	14	99	49⅝	48⅝	48⅞	−⅛
38	35	BristM pf 2		3	33½	33⅛	33½	+½
14⅛	6	BritPet .46e	2	90	4½	4½	4½	
13⅝	10	BrkwrGl .78	4	7	12⅝	12½	12½	+⅛
26⅝	12⅝	BklyUG 1.72	7	13	14	13⅛	13⅛	
29½	15⅝	BwnGp 1.60	5	29	16⅞	16⅛	16⅛	−⅝
18⅛	5½	BwnShrp .29	5	12	5⅞	5⅛	5⅛	+⅛
13⅞	5⅝	BrwnFer .20	7	18	7	6⅞	6⅞	−⅛
137	71⅛	Brunswk .32	5	294	78⅝	76⅛	78⅛	+⅝
23	9½	BrushW .40	3	5	11⅞	10⅝	11⅛	+⅝
23½	3	BT Off 1.70e	2	19	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	+⅛
45½	19	BucyEr le	1	16	68	35⅞	35	−3⅝
12½	7⅞	BuddCo .23	3	80	8½	8⅛	8⅛	+⅛
6¼	4⅛	BudCo pf.50		1	5	5	5	+⅛
7½	2⅛	Budlnd .22p	4	7	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+⅝
20⅞	13⅝	BuffFor 1.20	6	4	17⅛	15	15⅛	
27½	7½	Bullin 1.60p	1	22	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	
8⅛	4	BunkrRa .40	5	17	4⅝	4½	4½	−⅛
17⅝	10⅛	Bunkr pfl.50		3	11½	11½	11½	−⅛
25½	15⅝	Burlnd 1.60	5	29	19½	17	17½	+½
49⅝	27	BurNor 1.70	5	105	35¼	34¼	35⅛	+⅛
7⅝	4½	BurNo pf.55		14	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+⅛
22½	15½	Burndy .72	6	17	16	15½	15½	−⅛
113	61⅛	Burrghs .50	25	147	84⅛	83	84¼	+1½
25⅝	4⅝	CalCF 2.22e	2	15	5	4⅞	4⅞	+⅛
29⅝	14	Cabot Cp .92	4	37	17⅞	16½	17⅛	+⅛
31½	11⅝	Cadence Ind	6	4	12½	12½	12½	
4½	2⅛	Caesars Wrl	4	36	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
4½	1⅝	Cal Finanl	4	40	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
21	12⅝	Calif UI 1.32	6	1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+⅛
20⅝	6½	Callahn .15r	10	90	10⅞	10⅛	10⅝	−⅝
14½	2½	CamrB .40p		13	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	−⅛
9⅛	119½	CampRL .50	27	321	40⅝	38	39½	−2⅛
27⅝	22⅛	Campb 1.10	14	14	25⅝	25⅛	25⅝	−⅝
14⅛	10⅝	CdnPac .25a	7	53	14	13⅝	14	+⅛
12⅛	7½	CanInt 1.20	7	3	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	−⅛
39⅝	19⅛	CapCit Com	9	10	24	22⅝	24	+½
31	13⅝	Cap Hold .30	14	35	23⅛	22⅛	23	
21	3	CapMt 1.40p		14	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	
43½	24⅛	Carbor 1.20	5	7	30½	30⅛	30½	
18½	11⅛	Carlisle .52	4	1	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	+⅛
9⅝	5⅛	CarMrg .40	4	4	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
31⅝	14½	CarTec 1.60	4	8	19	18⅛	18⅛	
17	6½	CarrCp .52	5	52	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	+⅛
14⅝	8½	CarrGl 1.22e		6	9½	9⅝	9⅝	−⅛
31	12	Cart Hwl .60	7	32	13	12⅝	13	+⅛
TT		CartHw pf 2		11	27½	26½	26½	+⅛
9⅝	4⅛	Cartrfall .40	9	27	6	6⅛	6	+⅛
11	6	CascNGs .92	4	7	7⅝	7½	7½	−⅛
69½	39⅝	CaterTr 1.20	15	110	54	54⅛	55⅛	−1⅛
40⅝	25	Cavngh Cm	2	62	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	−1-16
21⅛	1	CBI 1.48	9	172	31⅛	30½	31⅛	+⅛
17	12⅛	CCI Corp		9	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+⅛
35	26	Ceco Cp 1.15	5	5	31⅝	14⅛	14⅛	
15⅛	3⅝	Celanese 2.60	4	44	29⅛	28½	29⅛	+⅛
13⅛	3½	Cencolnc .20	29	124	5⅝	5	5⅛	−⅛
19	4	Center .12	5	10	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	+⅛
21½	11	CenHod 1.77	7	17	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	+½
20⅝	10	CenIlLt 1.40	7	22	12⅝	12½	12⅝	
17⅛	8½	CenIPS 1.20	7	25	10⅛	10	10⅛	+⅛
17½	11½	CenLuE 1.20	7	104	14	13⅞	13⅞	−½
17⅝	10½	CenNPw 1.24	7	7	11⅛	11	11	−⅝
17⅛	10⅛	CenSoW 1.12		9	72	16	15⅛	+⅛
23½	10	CenSoya .60	6	35	12⅝	12	12⅛	
23⅝	13	CenTel 1.12	9	53	19⅛	18⅞	18⅞	+⅛
19½	11⅛	CerroCp 1	3	22	13⅝	11⅞	11⅝	
19⅛	7	Cert-teed .60	11	43	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+⅝
19	11½	CesnaAtr 1	5	25	9	12⅛	13	+⅝
20⅝	10⅝	ChempInt 1	4	72	13⅝	12⅝	13⅛	−⅝
22	11½	Chmt pfl.20	6	4	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
17⅛	8	ChamSp .60	7	67	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	+½
m2⅛	7⅝	Chance .60	5	6	8½	8⅛	8⅛	+⅛
25½	12⅝	Chartr 1.35e	2	17	20½	19⅝	20⅛	+⅛
30½	18	Chartr NY 2	5	18	21⅝	21	21⅛	+⅛
56½	26	ChaseM 2.20	6	93	29½	29⅛	29½	−⅛
42½	5½	ChseT 2.20p	7	6	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	−⅛
8½	4⅝	Chelsea .40p	2	4	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
34⅝	13½	Chemhx 1.10	4	100	22⅝	22⅛	22½	−⅛
47½	27⅛	ChmNY 2.28	6	27	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	−⅛
38½	26⅝	ChesPa 1.68	4	3	31⅝	31½	31⅝	+⅛
67½	24⅛	Chesbg 1.24	17	17	45½	45	45⅛	+⅝
63½	37	Chrysle 4.50	6	72	53⅝	52⅝	53⅛	+⅛
m4⅝	9½	ChiEsstl .65	8	11	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
11⅞	5	ChiMilw Cp	2	40	7½	7⅛	7⅛	+⅝
18¼	9	Chi Milw pf		15	13⅝	13	13½	+1
33½	19⅝	ChiPneuT 2	7	17	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	−⅛
11	9	ChiRkI Pac		122	13⅛	10⅝	12	+⅝
21⅝	9	ChRI ct NW		1	11	11½	11½	+2
4½	2⅝	ChkFull .12r	18	6	3⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
4½	1⅝	Chris Craft		26	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
13⅝	8⅛	Chrome .70	4	20	9	8½	8	−⅛
28⅛	9½	Chrysler 1.40	4	257	10⅛	9⅝	10	−⅛
6⅝	1⅝	Chrysler wi		17	2	1⅝	1⅝	
14⅝	VT2	CI Mtg .67p	3	16	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	−⅛
11½	6⅛	CI Rity .65p		16	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
23⅛	13⅝	CinBell 1.40	6	6	19⅝	19½	19½	+⅛
23⅛	13

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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

To Meet Oil Crisis

U.S. Senator Urges 'Strategy for Survival'

LONDON, Nov. 11 (UPI).—Sen. Henry Jackson, D.-Wash., today proposed that oil-using nations club together to deal on equal terms with oil-producing states in forging "a new strategy for economic survival."

"I propose the establishment of a special council of economic and financial ministers—initially comprised of the oil-consuming nations—to devise and implement a new strategy for economic survival," Sen. Jackson said.

The senator, considered a leading contender for nomination as Democratic presidential candidate, made his proposal in a speech prepared for delivery to The Pilgrims, an independent Anglo-American friendship society.

Amplifying his text to newsmen, Sen. Jackson said: "What we have had is a group of uncoordinated nations floundering in their effort to cope with a cohesive and well-disciplined oil cartel."

This Arab unity must be met by Allied unity, he said, and the Allied grouping must be empowered to act, not talk.

Starvation Possible

The senator said the industrialized world faces "an economic recession and a financial depression." The prospect is one of nations going bankrupt, and "mass starvation" is "a grim fact."

He said oil-using nations should combine "with the urgency, confidence and intelligence that, in an earlier crisis, accompanied and sustained the Marshall Plan."

Such unity has been sorely lacking, Sen. Jackson said. "The Atlantic Alliance, having assembled itself on the parade ground of common purpose, proceeded to march off in as many directions as there were marchers," he said.

In an implied criticism of Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, Sen. Jackson said that "in dealing with the oil-producing states my country has alternately cajoled and blustered without effect," and "too often [illegible] managed greater forbearance in dealing with its adversaries than in working with its allies."

Now, he said, "it is time that the consumer nations did something for themselves."

Sen. Jackson proposed a 10-point agenda for the finance ministers' council, aimed initially at "efforts to bring world oil prices down."

He advocated "a tough program to limit demand through mandatory energy conservation"—specifically including gasoline rationing.

Several other points would be aimed at boosting oil production among oil-using states. He said he favored "a kind of Manhattan effort" like the Manhattan project which produced the atomic bomb, among Britain, Norway and the United States to speed production of North Sea oil, as well as oil from Alaska and the American continental shelf.

"We can no longer indulge in economic and financial isolationism," he said.

"We have observed the disintegration of our financial institutions to the point where there will be national bankruptcies within two years.

"If we fail to take tough, vigorous action now, all the things we call individual liberty and human dignity will be lost," Sen. Jackson said.

Bonn Aide's Proposal

BONN, Nov. 11 (NYT).—The West German government's leading monetary expert said in a speech today that he believes increasing exports to the oil-producing countries is the best way for the industrialized world to solve the balance-of-payments problems caused by high oil prices.

State Secretary Karl-Otto Pöhl, of the Finance Ministry, also said it is "encouraging" that the oil-producing countries are granting direct loans to importing countries like France, Britain and Japan to finance their oil needs.

Spain Easing Law to Boost Alien Investment

By John A. Jones

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 11.— U.S. businessmen who look south of the border for new fields of investment may be forgetting one Spanish-speaking country worth their attention—Spain.

A group of five Spanish bankers visited Los Angeles recently on the first mission of its kind from Spain to the West Coast, to tell businessmen that their country is now ready for the kind of heavy industrial development that surged through other West European nations in the 1950s.

"We think Spain today is one of the last not fully developed major consumer markets in Europe," said Narciso Andreu in an interview. "In the last 10 years, Spain has been like a country that has been built again."

Mr. Andreu is a senior officer of Bankunion, part of the Banco Atlantico group. It is the Spanish affiliate of Continental Illinois National Bank & Trust Co. of Chicago.

More than 250 U.S. companies already have made use of Spain's relatively low-cost labor, tax incentives and other government aid to invest $370 million there, about one-third of all foreign investments.

Soon a change in Spanish law will make Spain an even better bet for foreign investors, said Juan Llado, managing director of Banco Atlantico and another member of the group visiting here.

The new law, he said, will clarify some ambiguities in previous government regulations of foreign investment. When the new regulations become law—probably within two weeks—foreign investors will have a green light to buy up to 50 per cent of any company in Spain, either directly or through the stock market. They also will be free to take home all profits in the form of distributed dividends on the stock. If a foreign investor sells his stock, he will be free to repatriate all his capital.

"In the real estate business, for example," Mr. Llado said, "it used to be difficult if not impossible for a foreign investor to repatriate capital gains from real estate deals."

The new law also will permit branch operations by foreign companies in Spain, and allow partnerships or joint ventures the same 50-per-cent investment limit, Mr. Llado said.

"Spain has many of the same problems that other countries in Europe have," Mr. Andreu said, "including inflation and oil imports. Ninety per cent of our oil comes from the Persian Gulf."

However, Spain's currency reserves of about $6.4 billion are still enough to cover six months' imports, Mr. Andreu said.

In 1965, he added, Spain became one of the first European countries to begin using nuclear power.

The biggest asset, however, is the emergence of a stable middle-class in Spain during the past 15 years, the bankers said. Per capita income has grown to $1,600 in 1973 from $290 in 1960, they said, but Spain's 35 million people consume only 25 to 40 per cent of the goods other West Europeans buy, leaving a strong potential market for consumer goods.

"A hidden resource of the country is the workers who are living and working outside Spain, in Germany, Switzerland and other countries" where job opportunities are better, Mr. Llado said. Although unemployment in Spain is low, the bankers said many of the country's expatriate workers would likely return home if jobs were opened up for them.

The Spanish government is encouraging development of new industries in outlying areas, with subsidies of up to 10 per cent of the capital needed for development, they said.

And the Banco Atlantico group has applied for authority to open a Spanish-Arab Investment Bank in partnership with Kuwait, so that Spain could be a conduit for Arab investment in African and Latin-American countries.

The banking group also plans to open an agency in New York in the first quarter of 1975, Mr. Llado said—the first such Spanish agency in the United States—"and we are definitely thinking about coming to the West Coast" with a similar agency later on.

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N.Y. Prices Inch Ahead But Turnover Is Low

NEW YORK, Nov. 11 (IHT).—Prices on the New York Stock Exchange made a moderate gain today despite the start of a U.S. coal strike and other adverse economic news.

The Dow Jones industrial average closed at 672.64, up 5.48, after overcoming an early loss of three points. The index was up 4.93 at 3 o'clock.

Advancing issues moderately outnumbered decliners at the close, about 815 to 645. Volume totaled 13.22 million shares compared with 15.89 million Friday.

Analysts noted that the market had recently shown an upward tendency despite bad news but also pointed out that volume was low today with many investors, including institutions, observing a Veterans Day holiday.

Sugar industry issues were strong with sugar prices continuing to soar. Sucrest gained 1/2 to 11. Amstar was 32 5/8, ahead 1 5/8. Amalgamated Sugar 33 7/8, up 3 1/2, Holly Sugar 37 3/8, up 2 3/8, AMFAC 21 3/8, ahead 1 5/8, and CPC International 25 3/8, up 5/8. CPC's industrial division today posted the latest sugar price rise of $11 per 100 pounds.

Gold mining shares fell sharply with gold bullion prices falling abroad after recently setting a record. ASA fell 4 5/8 to 84 3/4. Campbell Redlake was 38 1/4, off 2 7/8, Homestake Mining 51 1/4, off 2 7/8, and Dome Mines 55 1/2, down 2.

In active issues, Occidental Petroleum closed at 13 3/8, off 3/8, US Life was 8, up 1, and Fedders 3 1/4, off 1/8.

The American Stock Exchange index closed up 0.05 to 69.85.

TWA Urging European Aid

ZURICH, Nov. 11 (AP).—Trans World Airlines is urging its European competitors to join in reducing deficits on North Atlantic routes, a Swissair spokesman said today.

But the spokesman denied published reports that TWA was pressuring Swissair and other airlines to cut back on flights to North America.

The spokesman said TWA officials visited Swissair headquarters here last week in an opening round of "contacts to see what solutions there are" for financial improvement.

The Zurich newspaper Die Tat reported in its weekend edition that TWA urged both Swissair and the Dutch KLM airlines to reduce the number of transatlantic flights by one third to help the Americans regain a greater share of the North Atlantic market.

The Swissair spokesman said the TWA men would likely be in touch with all European carriers. "We are all in favor of finding solutions for what is a problem for all of us. But we certainly would not want one-sided measures," he said.

Markets Closed

Some commodities exchanges in the United States were closed Monday in observance of Veterans Day.

All markets were closed in France for Victory Day, and Belgium, for Armistice Day.

U.S. Study Finds 'Drastic' Changes In Living Habits

NEW YORK, Nov. 11 (AP-DJ).—More than 55 per cent of U.S. families have made "drastic" changes in their purchasing and living habits because of the current economic climate. Many also are eating less.

Those are the conclusions of a recent survey of 2,500 adults by Bruskin Associates, a Princeton, New Jersey market research concern. U.S. citizens, the survey found, "are obviously very alarmed about the current economic situation and they express great concern about the picture becoming even darker."

To save money, 47 per cent of those polled said they were buying less food than a year ago, while 25 per cent said they were buying more.

"Many families report they are reducing their expenditures by increasing comparative shopping, cutting down on the usage of utilities, sewing more at home and handling more of their own car repairs," the survey said. "In addition they report less home entertaining, fewer 'nights on-the-town,' not as many visits to restaurants and less traveling."

Canadians Are Upset by Inflow of U.S., European Banks

By William Borders

TORONTO, Nov. 11 (NYT).—Lured by the prospect of political stability and great mineral wealth, bankers from the United States and other countries are flooding into Canada—and the Canadians are not quite sure now to react.

To the dismay of the Canadian financial community, there are now perhaps 150 foreign-affiliated banking offices in this country—twice as many as there were just a couple of years ago—and scarcely a week goes by without a new one opening up in one of the sleek new glass towers of downtown Toronto or Montreal.

"Oil, gas, pipelines, big capital investment—it's all here in Canada, and that's why we are too," said a European banker in a Toronto branch office opened so recently that it was still littered with packing crates.

The opposition aroused among leading Canadian bankers by the presence of the foreign institutions reflects the perennial concern in this country about American domination, and it recalls an emotional battle of the 1960s when First National City Bank broke new ground with a subsidiary here.

The new foreign institutions, simply by not calling themselves "banks," are able to get around the federal law that was intended to keep Canadian banking free of foreign domination, and they are doing billions of dollars of business in everything except retail banking.

"These foreign banking entities are operating in Canada under virtually no federal control," protested Allan Boyle, the president of the Canadian Bankers' Association. "They are not required even to acquire a license from the federal government, which is ultimately responsible for the soundness of the financial system."

The Canadians are particularly galled that the foreign institutions, since they are not considered banks under the law, are permitted into financial areas closed to Canadian banks. Among the areas are factoring and leasing, which have become billion-dollar businesses in this strong, growing economy.

Another example: A Canadian bank is prohibited from owning more than 10 per cent of the stock of a trust company, but Bank America Corp. owns 20 per cent of Montreal Trust Co., and there has been no objection from Ottawa.

Canadian bankers maintain that they do not object to the competition, but to the easier rules the foreign bankers play by.

In a suggestion that is attracting attention in financial circles, Bank of Nova Scotia recently proposed a law under which any company that is considered a bank in its home country be considered a bank here, too, regardless of what it chooses to call itself. The proposal is under study in Ottawa, but bankers complain that the government does not share their sense of urgency.

Because of the lack of regulation and the fast expansion of the business there are few precise statistics about foreign banking. According to Bank of Canada's monthly review, which has just begun publishing statistics on the subject, there are 35 corporations in Canada that are owned by foreign banks and are primarily engaged in commercial lending or in the money market. They have about 150 offices and total assets, as of several months ago, of $1.1 billion. Many of the world's major banks, including the largest in the United States, are represented in this group.

Bankruptcies Up In West Germany

WIESBADEN, W. Germany, Nov. 11 (AP-DJ).—The number of insolvency cases during the first nine months of the current year, including bankruptcy petitions and liquidation procedures, rose 42.4 per cent to 5,529 from 3,883 in the like 1973 period.

The total has already surpassed the 5,515 insolvency cases registered in all of 1973, the Federal Statistics Office reported today.

The office said company insolvencies rose 53.6 per cent while other insolvencies rose 14.5 per cent during the reported period.

British Industry Is Gloomier on Outlook

LONDON, Nov. 11 (Reuters).—British industrial firms are gloomier about their business prospects than they have been for years, according to a survey published today on the eve of the Labor government's budget.

The quarterly survey of industrial trends compiled by the Confederation of British Industry (CBI) details a massive slump in investment plans and general optimism.

The CBI expects manufacturing investment, the key to future prosperity, to fall by at least 10 per cent next year—a marked contrast to the government's prediction of a growth of about 3 per cent.

The balance of those expecting investment to fall in the next year, against those expecting it to rise, is the worst in the 16-year history of the survey, with the exception of 1966.

The survey of over 1,200 manufacturing firms, employing about three million people and accounting for about half of Britain's manufactured exports, shows "further and widespread deterioration in optimism about the general business situation."

It says a record number of firms expect output to be limited by the high cost or lack of credit and finance, and 95 per cent of companies report an average rise in output costs.

The rate of new orders has fallen and is expected to worsen, and with a world recession advancing, more firms are citing political and economic conditions abroad as factors limiting exports, the CBI survey says.

Output Declines

LONDON, Nov. 11 (AP-DJ).—Britain's index of industrial production (1970 equals 100) declined in September to a provisionally estimated 109.8 from 110.1 in August, the Central Statistical Office reported today.

At the same time the government said the wholesale price index for all manufactured products (1970 equals 100) rose in October to 161.2 from a revised 158.5 in September. The September index was revised from 158.1.

The wholesale index in October was up 26.2 per cent from a year earlier.

The Department of Industry cited increases in prices of crude oil, coal and other commodities including silver and wood pulp. It reported a continuing decline in the prices of several commodities, including tin, copper, raw cotton and wool.

The decline in output in September was the first month-to-month decline since last January, when output was curbed as a result of the coal miners' strike.

The index for manufacturing industries alone fell in September to 109.8 from 111.9 in August.

Car Strikes Cited

The Central Statistical Office cited disputes in the auto industry for part of the decline in output.

On a quarterly basis, the index for all industrial production rose in the third quarter to 109.7 from 108.5 in the second quarter, but was down from 110.7 a year earlier, before last winter's coal miners' dispute hurt output.

The Statistical Office said some residual effects of the miners' dispute may have reduced output in the second quarter of 1974, however.

The index of output of the manufacturing industries alone rose in the third quarter to 110.9 from 109.7 in the previous quarter, but was lower than 111.4 a year earlier.

China's Move to Industrialize Pushes Its Trade Into Deficit

NEW YORK, Nov. 11 (AP-DJ).—China is experiencing large trade deficits after many years of surpluses.

Until last year, China perennially had a surplus of exports. But in 1973, according to statistics compiled by First National City Bank, China's trade balance plunged $229 million into deficit. And this year, Citibank estimates, the deficit will reach $735 million.

The dramatic change, the report claims, shows that China has initiated a significant change in its international trade strategy, a change that eventually could have world-wide repercussions."

Previously, China put a high priority on self-reliance in trade matters, analysts say. The only recent years before 1973 when its trade balance was not in surplus were 1960 and 1970, when disastrous weather necessitated unusually high imports of agricultural products.

Underlying the changed strategy, apparently, is a deliberate decision by Chinese leaders that the wisest course is to accept large trade deficits to speed the country's industrialization campaign.

China's surging demand for all sorts of machinery and other capital equipment can be met only if the country is willing to import more than it can possibly sell immediately to foreigners.

China's Foreign Trade Minister Li Chiang recently stressed that China would never "grovel for foreign loans" to finance its rising import needs. But he also conceded that "methods of payment are negotiated in the light of common international practice" in several recent transactions. These "methods" have clearly involved deferred payment by the Chinese for imported equipment.

Oil also seems to play a key role in China's new willingness to go into debt for imported products.

Oil Output Rising

"China's oil reserves are large, possibly immense," Citibank says. "It is developing its oil output rapidly—much faster than required to meet the projected growth of its domestic consumption."

Accordingly, the bank suggests that oil sales abroad may well be used by the Chinese "to square China's external accounts and to finance a further increase in capital-goods imports."

This year, estimates show that crude oil will account for about 7 per cent of China's overall exports, up from less than 1 per cent in 1970. And by 1977, oil is expected to make up 13 per cent of Chinese exports.

Official Chinese statements indicate that oil production in the country has risen at an annual rate of 25 per cent in the past three years and totaled about one million barrels daily in 1973.

Dollar Increases As Gold Declines On Europe Marts

LONDON, Nov. 11 (AP).—The dollar rose against Europe's major currencies today and gold eased from its record highs. Dealers said markets were quiet.

In London the dollar improved from $2.3380 to the pound to $2.3375. Dealers said the Labor government's budget to be announced tomorrow was the main factor in the dollar's rise. They said there were fears that Britain would introduce reflationary measures that could prove inflationary.

In Frankfurt the dollar rose from 2.5522 marks to 2.5570 marks. It also improved against the Swiss Franc, opening at 2.7925 francs and fetching 2.8115 francs in late dealings. In Paris the dollar moved up to 4.6815 francs from 4.6790 francs.

Gold declined to $182 an ounce in the London afternoon fixing from $182.50 in the morning. This compared with the record fixing of $183 an ounce Friday.

Gold Ownership Seen Doubtful in U.S. by Dec. 31

LONDON, Nov. 11 (Reuters).—U.S. government sources here said Treasury Secretary William Simon is considering asking Congress to postpone beyond the present Dec. 31 deadline permission for private American citizens to own and trade in gold.

The sources said a recent statement by a U.S. Treasury official that ownership would be permitted from that date should not be interpreted as a commitment by the administration.

The sources believe that Federal Reserve Board chairman Arthur Burns, as well as Mr. Simon, may presently have reservations about the legislated Dec. 31 date.

Last week the Treasury issued a letter to a Washington law firm which said U.S. gold ownership would begin on that date.

But the sources here said: "It is by no means certain that the administration will in fact be willing to go ahead with private ownership on this date."

Any delay in the date for U.S. gold ownership would have to be approved by Congress, and it is by no means certain that it would be approved even if strenuous arguments were put forward by Treasury Secretary Simon.

Meanwhile, Commodity Exchange Inc. said today it will begin trading in gold futures on Dec. 31.

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AN INVESTMENT OF
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SAVSKE ELEKTRARNE LJUBLJANA
GUARANTEED JOINTLY AND SEVERALLY BY
LJUBLJANSKA BANKA AND UDRUŽENA BANKA ZAGREB
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GOLDMAN SACHS INTERNATIONAL CORP.
GUINNESS MAHON & CO. LIMITED
BANKERS TRUST COMPANY
BANK OF MONTREAL
MOSCOW NARODNY BANK LIMITED
AND PROVIDED, AMONGST OTHERS, BY
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CHEMCO INTERNATIONAL LIMITED
THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO (C.I.) LIMITED
FIRST NATIONAL CITY BANK
BANK OF MONTREAL
THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO
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THE MERCANTILE BANK OF CANADA
MOSCOW NARODNY BANK LIMITED
OST-WEST HANDELSBANK A.G.
TRADINVEST BANK AND TRUST COMPANY OF NASSAU LTD.
ZIVNOSTENSKA BANKA N.P.
CITICORP INTERNATIONAL BANK LIMITED
AGENT
OCTOBER 1974

New York Stock Exchange Trading (3 O'clock)

(Continued from Page 8.)

1974 High	1974 Low	Stocks and Div in $	Sls. 100s	P/E	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge from prev. close
28¾	13½	Gen Dynam	5	162	20	19	19¾	+1½
65	30	GenEl 1.60	12	234	39⅝	38⅛	39⅝	+⅞
28⅝	16	GnFood 1.40	0	81	18¾	18¼	18¾	
18½	11	G Grth 1.06e	14	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	—⅛
9⅞	4½	GnHost .40e	3	2	6	4⅞	5	
17⅛	5¼	GenInst .271	4	72	7⅝	6¼	7¼	+⅝
36⅝	24¾	GnInstr pf 3		8	26	25½	26	+½
16⅝	4⅝	GnMed .14e	7	24	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝	+¾
59⅞	28⅛	GenMill 1.20	13	67	43¼	42⅝	43⅛	+⅞
55½	31⅝	GnMot 3.40e	10	421	34¼	33⅝	33⅞	—⅝
13⅝	4¾	GenPort .80	75	34	6	5¾	6	+⅝
20¼	9½	GPubUt 1.68	5	160	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝	
6⅝	4⅝	Gen Refract	7	29	6¼	6	6¼	+⅛
63	17½	GnSignal .76	10	4	25⅛	25	25⅛	+⅝
4⅛	1⅞	Gen Steel	3	9	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
26⅝	12⅝	G TelEl 1.80	9	138	19½	18⅝	19½	
68½	41¾	G Tire 1.80b	3	41	12½	12⅛	12¼	—⅛
7½	4	Genesco Inc	4	26	4⅝	4	4⅝	+⅛
20⅝	13	Genstar 1	5	1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	—¼
34¼	17	GenPts .56	19	367	27¼	26⅝	27	+½
45½	22⅛	GaPac .80b	9	39	30⅝	30½	30⅝	—⅛
15¾	8½	GerberPd 1	7	11	11	10⅝	11	
19⅝	17	GerfO pf1.20		3	17¾	17¾	17¾	+⅛
7⅛	4⅝	GF Rus .32	4	6	6¼	6	6	—⅛
14⅝	6¾	GiantPCem 1	5	16	10⅛	10	10⅛	—⅛
10⅝	5⅛	Gib Fin1 .72t	4	55	9¼	9	9⅛	
4⅝	2⅝	Gidd Lewis	3	46	3¾	3½	3¾	
10½	9	GiffHill .52	3	4	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	—⅛
48½	20⅝	Gillette 1.20	8	33	25¼	24⅞	25	—⅛
17⅝	4⅝	Gings Inc	5	13	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	—⅛
69¼	5¾	Gleason .30p	59	22	6½	6¼	6½	—⅛
19⅞	6⅝	Global Mar	10	98	10⅝	10⅛	10½	+¼
19	9¾	GlobeU .80a	4	5	15¾	15	15	—⅛
14	5	GoldWf Fin	6	8	10⅝	10¼	10⅝	+⅝
24⅝	14⅝	Goodrch 1.32	5	72	18⅝	17¾	18⅝	—⅛
18⅝	13	Goodyr 1.10	5	165	14⅝	14¼	14⅝	+⅝
10⅝	5½	GorJwlA .32	4	6	8	7⅞	8	
24⅝	13⅝	GouldIn 1.10	5	16	19½	18½	19	+¼
15⅝	12¾	Gould pf1.35		4	16⅝	15	15	
28⅝	18	Grace 1.60	6	47	25½	25⅛	25¼	—¼
14	8	GrandUn .80	30	37	10⅝	10	10	—¼
19	12¾	Granitv 1.50	3	15	15¾	15	15	—¼
12	2⅝	GranWr .30b	34	118	2¾	2⅝	2¾	+⅛
9⅛	5½	GrayDrg .40	3	2	6½	6⅛	6⅛	
32	2	gstAMI 2.57e		57	2⅛	2	2	
14⅝	8⅛	Gt A&P .45e	8	31	8¾	8⅛	8⅛	
19¾	10½	GtLkDr 1.20		12	13½	13⅛	13⅛	+⅛
13⅞	10¼	GtNofr 1.10e	12	4	12	12	12	—⅛
50½	34⅝	GtNoN 1.80b	4	12	41⅝	41⅛	41⅛	—⅛
23	6⅝	GtWnFin .44	6	128	15¼	15	15¼	
27⅝	3⅛	Gt Wn Unit	3	102	27⅝	27⅛	27⅛	
19½	11¼	GWn pf1.80		38	16¼	15⅝	16¼	+½
25¼	13⅝	GrGient 1.08	5	18	16	15⅞	16⅛	
18⅝	9¾	Greyh 1.04e	6	79	11⅛	10⅝	11	+⅛
4⅝	1⅛	Greyhnd wt		29	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞	+⅛
6¼	1⅛	Grolier .17p		11	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
14⅝	8½	Grumm .68	4	21	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝	+½
30⅝	21¼	GuaMI 2.32p	3	108	3⅝	3¼	3¾	+½
12	5⅞	GlfLtHid .50	4	37	7⅝	7¼	7¼	
16⅛	2½	GlfMig 1.34e	2	14	3	2⅞	3	+⅛
25¼	16	GulfOil 1.70	3	405	18	17¾	18	
15⅝	6¼	Gulf Resrce	3	110	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝	+⅛
21⅝	9½	GHR pfA.20		6	17¼	17	17	
22⅞	12	GIR pfB1.30	3	3	17	16¼	16¼	
16	8⅝	GlfStUt 1.12	8	75	12⅝	12	12⅝	+⅝
66	48	GlfSU pfA.08		240	54	54	54	
29⅛	18	GulfWn .90	4	115	23⅛	22⅝	23⅛	+⅛
7⅛	3	GlfWInd wt		141	4⅝	4⅛	4½	
56⅝	38	GlfW pt 3.87		8	45½	44¼	45½	+1¼
4⅝	1⅞	Gulton Ind	9	13	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	

H

1974 High	1974 Low	Stocks and Div in $	Sls. 100s	P/E	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge from prev. close
14⅝	8	HallFB .44	10	13	11½	11½	11½	+⅛
16⅛	12	HallPrt .80a	4	1	12½	12½	12½	+⅛
194	104	Hallbin 1.20	21	125	145½	143	144½	+1
22	13⅛	HammPap 1	3	26	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	+⅝
8½	3	Handlman .40	0	26	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+⅛
28	18	HandyH .80	9	31	23	22⅝	23	+1⅛
10⅝	6	HanesCp .60	3	5	7⅝	7	7⅛	+⅛
54⅝	19	Hanna 1.35	19	56	32½	31¼	31¾	—1¼
21	12½	Harcort 1.12	6	4	15¼	15	15¼	+½
7⅞	3¼	Hardee .04p		16	3½	3¼	3½	+⅛
37⅝	17⅝	HarnIsf 1.40	4	1	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	—⅛
16⅝	9	Harrahs .22	7	3	18	10	10	
33½	13	Harris 1.20	5	20	15⅞	15⅛	15⅞	—⅛
15¾	10⅛	Harsco 1b	4	7	11½	10⅞	11½	+½
14¾	7	HartSMx .88	5	31	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	+⅝
10⅞	6⅝	HartaHk .20	6	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	—⅛
19⅞	12½	HatSec 1.47a		3	16½	16⅛	16½	
23⅝	14⅛	HawIlEl 1.68	7	7	16⅛	16⅝	16⅞	+⅝
13⅛	8½	HayesAlb 1	5	2	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
6⅝	2⅝	Hazltine	8	6	3¼	3⅛	3¼	
19	7½	HCA Martin	3	57	8½	7¾	7¾	—⅝
13	5⅛	Hecks .12	3	57	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	—⅛
36⅝	10⅝	HeclaM .50t	14	105	21⅝	19½	20	—1⅛
10⅝	6¼	Heilem .48a	5	13	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	—⅛
50	27	HeinzH 1.12	9	19	36¼	36½	36⅝	—⅛
4½	2	Helene Curt	5	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+⅛
40¼	17	HellerInt .84	11	108	28⅛	27⅞	28	+⅛
19¼	5¼	Helmerich	2	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	
47	19¼	HelmrhP .24	11	21	33½	32⅝	32⅞	+⅛
1⅞	1⅛	Hemisph Cp		3	1⅝	1⅞	1⅝	
7¼	6	HemInc .83e		11	6½	6½	6½	
44	27⅝	Hercules .80	12	295	33¼	32⅞	33¼	
13	8½	HershFd .80	7	6	10⅛	10	10	—⅝
36⅝	14¼	Hesston .40	6	13	20⅝	20¼	20⅞	+⅝
52¼	17¾	Heublein 1	1	104	27⅝	26⅛	27⅝	+1½
92½	56⅛	HewlPk .20	22	363	61	58½	60⅝	
8⅞	3¾	High Voltg	8	11	4⅝	4⅛	4¼	+¼
24	7⅝	Hilbnbd .60	7	16	14¾	14½	14½	—⅝
19¼	10	Hilton Hil 1	5	47	11⅝	10⅝	11⅛	+⅛
4⅛	2	HMW Ind	4	1	2⅝	2⅝	2¾	
24⅝	12¾	Hobart .72	3	8	13⅝	13⅝	13¾	
18⅝	6⅝	HoernW .60	4	9	9⅝	9	9	—⅝
7½	3¼	Hoff Elctrn		13	4⅛	4	4	+⅛
16⅞	6¼	Holiday .52	6	184	7¾	6⅞	7⅛	+⅛
28¾	14	HldyA 1.70f		1	14½	14½	14½	—½
35⅝	12⅝	HollySug 2	1	274	38¾	35¾	37¼	+2¼
69⅞	25¾	Homestk 1a	17	581	54⅝	51¼	53⅝	—2
86¼	22⅛	Honywll 1.40	5	139	26⅛	25¼	25¾	+⅛
21	11½	Hoovbll 1.28	4	14	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	
7	1⅞	Horizon Cp	3	10	2¼	2½	2½	—⅛
11	4¾	HospAff .37t	6	12	8⅝	8¼	8⅝	+⅛
19	5⅛	HospCsA .16	7	139	10½	10	10½	
12¾	5⅞	Hoslmt .56	5	2	7	7	7	
11¼	7⅝	Houdaill .80a	4	28	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	
13⅞	6⅝	HougMff .48	4	7	7¼	6⅞	6⅞	—⅜
5⅝	3½	HouFab .05c	7	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	—⅛
22	9¾	HouseFin 1	13	158	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+⅛
39	24½	HouF pf2.50		19	28	28	28	+¼
29¾	16½	HoustLP 1.56	6	63	27¼	26¾	27¼	
39	15¾	HouNGs .80	11	79	27¾	27	27¾	+⅝
13⅛	4⅝	HowJohn .20	7	122	5⅞	5⅛	5⅞	+⅛
17½	11½	Howmet 1	5	7	12	11⅝	11⅝	—⅛
19⅝	12	Hubbrd 1.60	8	11	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝	—⅝
29¼	13¼	HudsA .60a	3	2	16¼	16¼	16¼	
20¼	14⅛	HudsB .80e	3	1	16	16	16	+½
6⅝	3⅛	HughMat .40	4	3	3½	3½	3½	—⅛
86½	36¾	Hughs Tl .50	18	85	67½	65⅝	67¼	—1
8	3¾	Humana	4	84	5⅞	4⅞	4⅞	—⅝
22½	11¼	HunlCh .24	16	10	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	—⅛
9⅛	4⅞	HuntEP .40	6	17	8	7⅝	7⅝	+⅛
28⅝	12½	Huyck .40	5	14	19⅛	18½	19⅛	+¼
9⅝	5⅛	Hydrom .20	3	2	5½	5½	5½	+⅛

I

1974 High	1974 Low	Stocks and Div in $	Sls. 100s	P/E	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge from prev. close
8¼	2⅛	ICN Pharm		39	2⅝	2⅛	2⅝	—⅛
30½	21	IdahoP 1.96	7	6	25	25	25	
22	10⅝	IdealBasic 1	6	28	14⅝	14⅝	14½	+⅛
5	3	IdeaTov .15t	4	16	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+⅛
26⅝	9½	IDS RI 3.21a	6	34	16⅝	16¼	16⅝	
23½	11⅝	IICenI 1.30	4	58	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	+⅛
45¼	28½	IICen pf3.50		18	32½	30½	32½	—1⅝
27½	14	IIPowr 2.20	9	53	18⅝	18	18⅛	—⅛
12½	4½	ImpCpAm	3	35	8½	8⅛	8⅛	—⅛
36⅝	19¾	INA Cp 2.70	7	85	27⅝	27⅛	27⅝	+⅛
20⅝	14	INA Inv 1.56		21	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	—⅛
7⅞	3	Income Cap		10	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
23½	15½	IndiemGas 2	3	6	17¼	17	17	—⅛
25⅞	12	IndpPL 1.82	9	23	17⅛	16¾	17¼	
28	10⅝	IndNat 1.20	4	39	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝	
14⅝	4⅝	Inexco Oil	10	809	8⅛	6⅝	8	+1⅛
97⅝	50½	IngerR 2.32	12	148	69⅛	67	67⅛	—2⅝
38⅝	31	InsPL pf2.35		5	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	—½
31	21	IndCon 1.20	5	18	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	
36	23⅝	IndStl 2.40a	4	35	31	30⅝	31	
8⅝	5⅝	Inmont .40	4	25	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
9½	5⅝	Insilco .70	3	148	6⅛	5⅞	6	
49¼	25¼	InspCop 2.60	5	15	30¼	30⅛	30½	+⅛
11	2⅛	Instinv .07p	2	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	
9⅝	4⅝	Integon .20	4	8	5⅛	5⅛	5¼	—⅛
31⅝	17	Interco 1.46	5	11	23	22¼	22½	—⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Intrcntl Div	7	20	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
29½	21⅝	Interlake 2a	3	41	29⅛	28⅞	29⅛	+⅛
254	150½	IBM 6	15	270	191¼	188¼	191½	+1
43¼	21⅝	IntFlav .14h	34	318	29⅝	29½	29⅝	—⅛
29¼	16⅝	IntHar 1.80a	5	178	19⅞	19⅛	19¼	+¼
12⅝	6½	IntHold .97a		8	7⅛	6⅞	7	—⅛
53⅞	28⅝	IntMnt 1.28	7	321	51½	49⅝	51¼	+½
22½	7¼	IntMng 1t	5	89	12⅝	11⅝	12⅝	—⅛
40⅝	21½	IntNick 1.40a	5	80	23⅝	22	22½	
56	34⅝	IntPaper 2	7	62	40¾	40	40¼	+½
6⅞	4	IntRect .12e	5	1	5	5	5	+⅛
28½	13⅞	IntTT 1.52	4	403	16⅝	16¼	16⅝	+⅛
85⅞	54	IntTT pfE4		x150	57½	57	57½	+2½
58½	36	ITT pf4.50		1	41¼	41¼	41¼	+⅛
53	33	IntTT pfJ4		1	35½	35½	35½	—½
32¼	32	IntTT pfK4		46	35⅝	35¼	35⅝	
35⅝	19⅛	ITT pfM2.25		128	22⅝	21¾	22⅝	+⅝
61½	40¼	IntTT pfO5		18	45½	45¼	45½	—½
17½	12⅛	Intrpce 1.10	5	12	13⅝	13¼	13⅝	—½
63⅞	44¾	Intrpce pf 5		2	51½	51⅛	51⅛	—⅝
13	8¼	IntrpubGp 1	4	5	9⅝	9¼	9½	—⅛
8⅛	4¾	Intrsl Brds	6	22	6½	6⅛	6½	
17¼	11	IntrsPwr 1.36	8	2	12⅞	12¾	12¾	
13⅞	6⅝	HougMff .48	4	7	7¼	6⅞	6⅞	—⅜
5⅝	3½	HouFab .05c	7	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	—⅛
22	9¾	HouseFin 1	13	158	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+⅛
39	24½	HouF pf2.50		19	28	28	28	+¼
29¾	16½	HoustLP 1.56	6	63	27¼	26¾	27¼	
39	15¾	HouNGs .80	11	79	27¾	27	27¾	+⅝
13⅛	4⅝	HowJohn .20	7	122	5⅞	5⅛	5⅞	+⅛
17½	11½	Howmet 1	5	7	12	11⅝	11⅝	—⅛
19⅝	12	Hubbrd 1.60	8	11	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝	—⅝
29¼	13¼	HudsA .60a	3	2	16¼	16¼	16¼	
20¼	14⅛	HudsB .80e	3	1	16	16	16	+½
6⅝	3⅛	HughMat .40	4	3	3½	3½	3½	—⅛
86½	36¾	Hughs Tl .50	18	85	67½	65⅝	67¼	—1
8	3¾	Humana	4	84	5⅞	4⅞	4⅞	—⅝
22½	11¼	HunlCh .24	16	10	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	—⅛
9⅛	4⅞	HuntEP .40	6	17	8	7⅝	7⅝	+⅛
28⅝	12½	Huyck .40	5	14	19⅛	18½	19⅛	+¼
9⅝	5⅛	Hydrom .20	3	2	5½	5½	5½	+⅛

J - K

1974 High	1974 Low	Stocks and Div in $	Sls. 100s	P/E	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge from prev. close
19	6⅝	JamesF .68	6	23	8½	8½	8½	+⅝
14¾	10¼	Jantzen .70	4	14	10⅝	10¼	10¼	
10	4⅞	Japan 1.67a		131	5	4⅞	4⅞	—⅛
38⅝	20½	JeffPilot .60	12	57	30⅛	30	30	—⅛
108	66½	JerCe pfA.36		x120	70	70	70	—1½
98½	54	JerCe pf7.88		x30	59⅝	59¼	59⅝	+⅝
23¾	16¾	JewelC 1.20	8	12	22⅛	22	22⅛	—⅛
10¾	2⅞	Jewelcor	2	8	3¼	3	3⅛	
2 4	13⅝	JimWalt .80	6	93	21⅛	21	21	
30	17	JimW pf1.60		9	24⅝	24	24⅝	+⅝
21⅛	13¼	JHanS 1.60e		21	15⅝	15¼	15¼	
24⅝	16⅝	JHanl 1.88e		5	19¾	19⅝	19¾	+⅛
22½	14⅝	JhnMan 1.20	5	194	17¼	16½	17¼	+1
119⅝	73⅛	JohnsJn .80	30	143	86	87	87⅝	—⅛
16⅝	7	Johns Sv .80	7	32	8⅛	7⅞	8	
18¾	4⅝	JonLogn .40	3	32	5½	5	5⅛	+⅛
28½	17⅝	JonLsg 1.60	4	27	23½	20⅝	23½	
30⅝	20¾	Jorgen 1.50b	3	1	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	+⅛
18⅝	10¼	ostens .96	5	3	11⅝	11½	11½	—⅛
56⅝	25	JoyMfg 1.50	11	64	39½	38½	38½	—1
24⅝	4⅝	JustMf 2.80e	2	10	4½	4¼	4¼	—⅛
26⅝	13½	Kaiser Alu 1	3	16	16	15½	15⅝	—⅛
61	40	Kai 5?pf4.75		1	44½	44½	44½	—1½
9⅛	4⅝	KaisCem .50	6	3	5⅛	5	5	—⅛
16½	7⅝	KaneMill .20	2	25	9½	9	9½	+⅝
28⅝	16	KCtyPL 2.20	8	42	20⅝	20⅛	20½	
59	43⅛	KCPL pf4.50		x60	49	49	49	+2⅛
22	10	KC Soyln 1r	5	5	12¼	12	12¼	+½
19⅝	11⅛	KanGEl 1.56	8	66	13¼	13	13	—⅛
18½	13¾	Kanle 1.32b	6	3	15	14¾	15	+⅛
21⅛	14½	KanPL 1.52	7	6	15⅝	15¼	15⅝	—⅛
7¾	3	Katy Ind	3	19	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
21½	11¼	Kty pfB 1.46		2	12½	12¼	12½	—⅛
14⅝	2¼	KaufBrd .16		153	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
15½	8⅝	Kawecki .40	4	8	10⅛	9⅝	9⅝	+⅛
28⅝	8⅛	KayserR .60	5	10	8½	8½	8½	—⅛
4⅝	2½	KeeneCp .20	4	29	3½	3⅜	3⅜	+⅛
9¼	4⅝	Keller .50	4	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+⅛
18¼	10¼	Kellogg .60	15	7	14¾	14¾	14¾	
14⅞	8¼	Kellwood .80	3	1	9	9	9	
34¼	24⅝	Kennmt 1.40	5	3	29	29	29	+⅛
49½	25⅝	Kennect 2.60	6	111	34½	34	34⅛	—⅛
23⅞	14	KyUtil 1.74	8	15	16⅝	16¼	16¾	
92½	47⅛	KerrMcGe 1	16	78	73¾	71⅛	72¼	+½
22½	13⅝	KeystCon 1a	3	6	18	17¾	18	+½
10⅛	8¼	Kidde .60	2	54	9⅞	9½	9¾	—¼
45	32	Kidde pfB 4		2	36	35½	35½	—½
35⅝	18⅝	KimbCl 1.44	6	181	26⅞	26⅝	26⅞	—¼
6½	4	KingDSt .40	5	64	5⅞	5¾	5¾	
19	10¼	KirschCo .90	5	10	12⅛	12	12	—⅛
27⅛	14¼	KLM Airlin		1	14¾	14¾	14¾	—¼
37	15¼	KnightN .32	10	27	19⅞	19	19⅞	+⅝
18	5	Koehrg .20p	4	55	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	
35⅝	20	Koeh pf2.75		1	21	21	21	—⅛
55	33	Kopprs 2.40	4	9	42¼	41¼	41½	—1
55	44	Koppr pf 4		x70	47	47	47	+1
47⅞	26⅝	Kraftco 1.92	10	96	35	34¾	35	—⅛
38⅞	18¼	KresgeS .22	32	253	27	26½	26¾	—⅛
17½	9⅝	Kroehler .80	5	5	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+⅛
24⅝	14¼	Kroger 1.36	5	50	17⅝	17⅛	17⅝	
11⅞	6⅝	Kysor .80	4	4	7	7	7	

L

1974 High	1974 Low	Stocks and Div in $	Sls. 100s	P/E	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge from prev. close
28	11⅛	LamSes 1b	3	11	18	17½	18	+⅛
14	7⅝	LaneBry .72	6	3	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
10	1⅝	Larwin .64p	7	21	2	1⅝	2	+⅛
9⅞	5⅝	LatrobS .10r	4	31	7⅛	7	7¼	+⅛
6⅝	3½	LearSieg .28	3	62	4¼	4	4⅛	+⅛
27	16⅝	LearS pf2.25		3	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+⅛
25⅝	10	Leaswy .60b	5	6	14½	14½	14½	
20¼	0⅛	LeedsN .50	5	7	9	9	9	—⅛
13	5¼	Lesona .60	2	8	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	+⅛
21⅞	8⅝	LehPCt .80	4	11	9⅝	9¼	9¼	
1⅝	¾	LehVal Ind	5	18	13-16	¾	¾	—1-16
16	7¼	Lehmn 1.13e		127	8⅝	8¼	8⅝	
27⅝	12⅞	Lenox .72	5	4	13⅝	13½	13½	—½
8⅞	3⅝	LevFd Cep		15	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	
13½	9⅞	LevFln .75a		11	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	—⅛
22⅝	13¼	LevStra .40	18	111	18¼	17⅝	18¼	+1
5½	2⅛	Levitz Furn	4	66	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	
4⅞	2	LFE Cp	6	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	—⅛
32⅝	17	LDF 2.20	6	37	17¾	17⅝	17½	—¼
6¾	3⅝	LibbMcNL	4	65	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	+⅛
15⅝	8	LibrtyCp .40	4	50	10	9½	10	+½
15⅝	2½	LibyLn .10p		20	3⅛	2⅞	3	—⅛
16	5	LibyL pf.625p		7	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	—⅛
32¾	24⅛	LigMy 2.50	7	11	28	27⅞	28	
99¾	80	LiggM pf 7		x110	79½

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New York Stock Exchange Trading (3 O'clock)

(Continued from preceding page.)

1974 High	1974 Low	Stocks and Div in $	Sls. P/E	100s.	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge 3 p.m. prev. Quot.
19⅞	10	PSvNH 1.64	5	27	11¼	11¼	11½+	⅛
19½	10⅝	PSvNM 1.20	6	29	13⅝	13	13⅝+	⅝
4⅝	2⅝	Pubickr .192	4	24	3¼	3½	3¼+	⅛
7⅛	2½	Pueblo .30a	4	9	3	2⅞	3 +	⅛
6⅝	2⅝	PR Cem .20		3	4⅛	4	4⅛	
28⅝	16⅞	PugSPL 1.36	6	21	27¾	21⅝	26⅝	
60½	35⅝	Pullmn 1.70	8	73	48¾	47⅝	48⅝—	⅜
13	7½	PuretCp .08	6	31	9	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
22	13	Purex pf1.35		0	14¼	14	14 —	1
6	1½	PurdFsh .28		13	1⅞	1¾	1¾	
32⅞	13½	Purolatr .96	7	41	22⅛	21⅝	23	
31¾	12½	QuakOat .80	7	167	15⅝	15	15 —	½
30	12¾	QuakStO .64	11	101	16⅝	16⅛	16 —	1
12⅝	5¼	Questor .50		6	6¼	6	6 —	⅛
		R						
45⅞	29	RalstonP .80	15	189	38⅛	37	38¼+	⅝
6⅝	2⅝	Ramada .12	7	83	3⅛	3	3⅛+	⅛
15	9⅛	Ranco In .92	4	2	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
17	6⅝	RapidAm 1	5	29	9⅝	9½	9⅝+	⅛
22¼	14⅝	Raybest 1.50	4	7	18	18	18	
14	6⅛	Raymlnt .32	6	5	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
39⅞	20	Raythn .80	7	57	27⅞	27	27⅞	
21½	10	RCA 1	6	391	11⅞	10⅝	11⅝+	⅛
61¼	39½	RCA cvpf 4		13	42	42	42	
50	34	RCA pf 3.50		2170	35	35	35	
3⅛	7⅛	vjReadg 1pf		9	1½	1⅜	1½+	⅛
3⅝	1	vjReadg 2pf		18	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜+	⅛
45¾	11⅛	RdgBatte .30	9	100	20⅝	19⅛	19⅝+	½
7⅞	1½	Redmn .03p		27	2⅛	2	2	
21⅝	8½	Reed Tool	11	33	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛—	⅛
22	16½	Reeves 1.80	3	2	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛	
17⅞	7⅛	ReichCh .40	3	57	13⅝	13⅛	13½—	⅛
8⅛	5¼	Reliab 51 .88	5	6	13	12⅝	13	
23¼	11	RelianEl .88		4	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
65	34½	Relian pf 0		4	36	35⅝	35¾—	¼
11⅞	5⅛	ReliaGrp .40	14	44	8⅛	7⅝	7⅞—	⅛
21⅞	13⅝	ReG pf2.60		24	14⅝	14⅛	14½—	⅛
26⅞	16	ReG pf82.50		5	17	17	17	
2⅝	1½	Republic Cp	4	9	1½	1⅜	1⅜—	¼
17⅛	8	RepFbS .80	4	13	9	8⅞	8⅞	
14¾	2⅛	RepMtg .75p		51	2½	2½	2½—	⅛
28	28⅝	RepSt 1.40	3	69	26⅛	25¾	25⅝+	⅛
9¼	3¾	ResrvOil .10	5	63	6⅛	5⅝	6⅛+	⅛
28¼	14½	RetailCred 2	6	1	15	15	15	⅛
31⅞	11	RevnOS .32	8	137	15⅝	14⅛	15⅛+	⅞
12¼	6	RevCep .12a	2	18	8	7⅞	8	
67¾	38¾	Revlon 1.20	13	63	49⅝	46	46⅝	
4⅝	2⅛	Rexham .20	3	4	3	3	3	
20⅛	11	Rexnrd 1.08	5	22	12⅛	11⅞	12⅛+	⅛
34½	22	Rexn pf2.36		2	24	23⅝	24 +1	
52½	37¼	ReyInd 0.88	7	420	52	51	52 +	¾
57	35¼	Reyfn pf2.25		100	56	56¼	56 +	1
26½	14	ReynMet 1	2	119	16	15⅝	15⅝	
70⅛	33⅝	ReynSec .50	9	3	7⅝	7½	7⅝+	⅛
13⅞	8⅝	Richrdsn .80	3	5	11¼	11	11 —	⅛
36½	13¾	RichMar .64	11	2	21	20⅝	21 +	⅛
26¼	9⅝	Richmnd .80	5	6	13⅝	11⅝	11⅞	
16¼	9	RidderP .40	0	22	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛+	⅛
15⅞	10⅛	RiegelT 1.20	3	7	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞—	⅛
16¼	8½	RioGran .60	4	13	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
10⅛	7	RioGr pf.80		12	8⅝	8½	8⅝+	⅛
78⅝	2½	RiteAid .12	5	94	3⅝	3¼	3⅝+	⅛
25½	10½	RivInnF .88	8	24	14⅝	14	14 —	½
17½	9¼	Robshaw .90	6	15	10⅛	9⅝	9⅞—	⅛
19⅝	13	Robtsn 1.36	4	1	15	15	15	
25⅞	8⅛	RobinsA .24	12	60	13	12⅝	13 +	⅛
20½	11	RochG 1.24b	7	31	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
20	8⅝	RochTel .76	7	8	10⅛	10	10 +	⅛
11¼	4⅝	Rockwnr .44	3	34	6	5¾	5⅞	
28⅞	18	RockwInt 2	5	98	18⅝	18⅛	18¾+	⅝
72⅞	49½	RkInt pf4.75		10	53¾	53	53 +	1⅛
94⅛	52½	RohmH 1.20	9	3	61	61	61	
20½	9⅝	RohrInd .90	5	127	9⅝	9½	9⅝—	⅛
19⅝	6⅝	RollInsln .25	9	37	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝+	¼
9⅛	4⅝	Ronson .24b	6	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
16⅛	9⅝	Roper 1.10	4	8	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	
29⅛	12⅛	RorerA .90	10	33	19⅝	19	19½+	½
37⅞	16⅝	Rosario .40	14	391	35⅝	32	32⅞—	1¾
14½	7⅛	RoyCOil .64	6	36	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
36	22¼	RoyID 2.70e	3	56	26⅛	25⅞	26 —	⅛
7⅛	3	RoyInd .45t	3	22	4	3¾	3¾—	¼
12	3	RTE Cp .36	4	43	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	
39⅝	9⅛	Rubbrm .36	10	916	12½	11¼	12¼+	⅞
13½	6⅝	Rucker Co	8	287	13⅞	12⅝	13⅞+	⅝
11	4	RussTog .76	3	43	6¼	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
31⅛	4	RyderSy .40	5	485	7	6⅝	6⅞+	¼
		S						
47⅞	23⅝	SabinR .40b	11	2	33	33	33	
3½	1½	Safegrd Ind	4	13	0	1⅝	1⅞—	⅛
43⅞	29⅝	Safeway 1.80	8	62	37	36½	37 +	½
7⅝	3⅝	Saga Corp	4	6	4⅝	4¼	4⅛	
44	27⅛	StJoeMin 3	5	37	37⅝	37⅛	37⅝—	⅛
13¾	0¼	StJoLtP 1.12	10	3	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
35½	22	StLSaF 2.50	6	24	26	25½	26 +	⅛
12½	9	StPaulS .96a		32	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝+	½
37¼	29¼	StRegP 1.40	5	16	22	22¼	22¼	
16	10⅛	SanDGs 1.20	6	43	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	
8⅝	1⅝	Sandrs Asso		50	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
14	0⅛	Sangamo .70	5	49	10½	9½	10½+	⅞
36	21½	SFelnd 1.80	6	52	30⅛	29⅝	30 +	⅝
6⅝	4⅝	SFelnd pf.50		19	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
58⅝	32	SanFeInd .20	11	89	26⅛	26	26⅛	
7⅛	4⅝	SargWel .32	6	4	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
12⅛	3⅝	SaxRI 1.43e	4	18	5⅝	5½	5⅝—	⅛
13⅝	7⅛	SavanE 1.12	7	25	8½	8	8½+	⅛
15⅞	9	SavnEA .33e		4	10	10	10	
4½	1⅛	SavA St .84e		24	1⅝	1½	1⅝—	⅛
6⅝	3⅝	SavODr .16e	6	23	3⅝	3½	3⅝+	⅛
6	0	SavInB Mch		74	2½	2⅜	2½+	⅛
4⅝	2⅛	Saxon Ind	3	11	2⅝	2½	2⅝+	⅛
9	3	SCA Svc	3	17	3½	3⅜	3⅜	
8⅛	3	Schaefer Cp	20	17	3⅝	3½	3½—	⅛
75⅞	41½	SchergPl .80	27	218	60¼	59	60 +	½
57½	17½	SchlBrGr .60	12	136	23⅛	22½	23 +	⅛
133¾	73	Schlumb .72	31	114	109	106	109 +1	
13¼	8⅛	SCM Cp .80	3	34	11½	11⅛	11⅛	
7⅝	4⅝	SCOAInd .5	5	7	5	5	5	
14¼	6⅝	ScotFd .52	3	4	10⅛	10	10⅛—	½
25⅝	8⅝	ScottPaz 1	4	10	9⅝	9½	9⅝+	⅛
10⅛	6⅝	ScottPor .68	5	14	8	7⅞	8 +	⅛
10⅛	4⅝	ScottPap .68	6	76	13⅝	12½	13⅝+	¼
14½	9	ScvillMtg 1	4	25	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
37⅛	21½	Scovill pf2.50		43	26⅝	25⅝	26	
7½	3½	SeaBoxRV 1		48	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
0½	0	Scod pf.62k		4	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝+	⅛
18⅝	11⅝	SeaCont .20	4	10	13⅝	10⅛	13⅝+	¼
34⅝	19⅝	SbdCL 1.15e	4	55	29⅛	28⅝	29⅛+	½
5⅛	2½	SeabWA .20t	8	3	3½	0½	3½+	⅛
7½	3⅛	Seagrv .25p	4	52	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	¼
13½	7⅝	SeaKPw .72	4	2	8	8	8	
28¼	11⅝	SearleG .46	13	514	17⅝	16⅝	16⅞+	1¼
99⅝	44½	Sears 1.68a	12	1¼	52⅝	50⅞	52¼+	½
3½	1⅞	SeaTrain Lin		17	2⅝	2½	2½—	⅛
6¼	1⅝	SecoInc .10	14	103	3⅝	2½	3⅝+	⅝
6⅛	3½	SvcCpInt .10	3	7	5⅝	5¼	5⅝+	⅛
13¼	5⅛	Servomt .60	3	16	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
8⅛	4⅛	Shakspre .28	S	S	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
12⅞	5½	Shapell .16	4	12	7½	7⅛	7¼+	⅛
72⅞	36½	ShellOil 2.40	6	76	47	46⅝	46⅞—	⅛
24½	13	ShellT 1.10e	2	7	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞—	⅛
9	5	ShellRGl .54	4	10	5½	5¼	5½+	⅛
26½	21⅛	ShellGl pf 3		1	27	27	27 +	½
14½	10½	ShllGl pfL.40		2	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝+	⅝
46⅝	25⅛	SherwW 1.20	6	13	31¼	31	31 —	½
11⅞	8	SierPac .92	5	95	9	8⅞	8¾—	⅛
22⅞	13⅝	Signal .80b	2	10	16⅛	16¼	16⅛—	⅛
28⅝	12¼	Signal pf 1		2	15¼	15¼	15¼—	1
47½	18⅛	SignodeCp 1	9	19	29¼	29	29¼—	⅛
4	2⅝	SimPre .10e	5	7	3	2⅞	2⅞	
21⅞	11⅝	Simm .86a	6	18	12⅛	12¼	12½—	⅛
39	6⅛	SimpJaf .32	10	651	10⅞	9⅞	10⅝+	⅞
41	12	Singer 2.60	8	344	13⅛	12⅝	13 +	¼
54¼	26½	Singr pf3.50		3	31⅝	31¼	31¼+	⅛
12⅞	7⅛	SkagsCo .40	6	28	12	11	11½+	⅝
73	44¼	Skelly 1.20a	7	2	53¼	53¼	53¼	
10	6⅛	Skil Corp	20	63	8	7	8 +	1⅛
21⅝	10⅛	Skyline .24	28	443	10½	10⅛	10⅛	
14½	7⅛	SmithAO .28	5	5	7⅝	7¼	7⅝	
29⅛	18⅛	SmithInt .24	13	31	19⅝	19⅛	19¼+	⅝
54⅞	28¼	SmithKline 2	13	64	47⅛	45¾	46⅞+	¼
16⅛	9½	SmithTr .45	4	8	10	10	10 +	⅛
16⅞	8¾	Smucker .80	4	1	10	10	10 +	⅛
17⅞	6¼	SolaBas .68	8	38	7½	7⅛	7¼	
3¼	1½	Sonest 1.4c	5	25	2⅛	2	2⅛+	⅛
10⅛	4⅝	SonyCp .82b	10	255	5⅝	5¼	5½+	½
41¼	25⅞	SoLin 4.24e	5	11	30⅝	29½	29⅝+	⅝
10¾	8⅞	SCarEG 1.48	9	48	12⅝	11⅞	12½—	⅛
15¼	6⅛	Southdown	4	175	14	9⅝	10⅞+	1
28	15⅞	Sdwn pf1.80		22	19⅝	19½	19⅝+	1⅝
34½	16⅝	SoestBkg .20	6	23	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛—	⅛
15	7¾	SoestPS 1.28	4	6	8⅛	8	8⅛+	⅛
19⅞	14⅝	SoCaLE 1.68	5	141	16⅝	16⅛	16½	
17⅛	8⅛	SouthCo 1.40	4	639	10⅝	10½	10⅝	
34	22	SoUnG 2.20	6	3	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞+	½
55½	27⅛	SoNRes 1.65	7	25	40	39¼	40 +	⅛
37⅞	25⅛	SoNET1 2.84	7	13	28½	28	28¼	
40½	23	Sou Pac 2.54	4	124	29⅝	29¼	29⅞+	½
52⅞	21⅛	Sou Ry 2.12	8	29	42¼	42⅛	42¼—	⅛
52⅞	36	SouRy pf 3		3	44	44	44 —	⅛
6⅝	5⅛	Sou Ry pf.50		12	5½	5⅛	5½	
21¼	14⅛	SouUGs 1.60	7	4	22¼	22	22¼+	¼
22	13¾	Southld .40b	10	135	17½	17¼	17⅝	
16⅛	4⅝	SwstFor .20	2	17	5⅛	5	5⅛+	⅛
22⅛	13½	SwtFl pfl.50		1	15⅛	14¾	14¾—	⅛
11⅞	8⅛	SwstPSv .80	8	35	10	9⅝	9⅝	
13⅝	7⅝	SpernyHut 1	5	20	8	8	8 +	⅛
44⅝	22½	SperryR .76	8	311	28½	27⅝	28¼+	¼
21⅞	4	Sorague .01	2	36	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
13⅞	9⅝	SpringM .75	4	8	9½	9⅛	9½	
32	12½	SquarD 1.10	10	20	17	16⅝	16⅞—	⅛
32⅞	20	Squibb .84	14	117	31	30⅛	30⅞—	⅛
43½	24	StaleyM 1.40	7	72	42¼	41	41½+	½
25⅞	16⅛	SfBrands 1.92a		8	22⅝	22⅛	22⅝+	⅝
56⅝	40	StdBrands 2	13	34	51½	50½	51⅛+	⅝
50⅝	44½	StdOil .72a		2100	46¼	45⅞	46¼+	1½
43¼	22⅝	SIBPaint .28	24	27	33⅝	22	22 —	⅝
36⅛	20⅛	StdOilCal 2	3	283	22⅝	22¼	22½—	⅛
110	69¾	StOilInd 3.40	7	121	88⅞	87⅞	88⅝—	⅛
45⅝	44⅝	StdOilInd wi	12	44⅝	44½	44⅛	44⅝—	⅛
86	37⅛	StOHOh 1.36	20	53	60¼	60½	60½—	⅛
9⅛	6	StdPress .40	0	22	8	7¾	7¾	
10¾	8¼	StPrud .66b	8	1	8½	8½	8½—	⅛
14¼	7¾	Standex .52	4	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
21	12¾	StanWks .94	5	17	13⅝	13½	13½—	⅛
21⅞	14½	Starrett 1	5	2	15⅛	15	15⅛+	⅛
16⅛	4⅝	StarMl 1.60e	4	5	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
13½	8¾	StaMS 1.10e		31	11⅝	11⅛	11½+	¼
50⅝	35⅝	StauffCh 2.20	6	13	46⅝	46	46⅝+	⅛
31½	16	SterDrug .70	18	36	24⅞	24½	24⅞—	⅝
12⅝	7½	Sterndnt .12	7	35	9⅞	9½	9¾+	⅛
15⅛	10⅛	Stevens 1.20	3	16	12⅝	12	12¼	
30	17	StewWa 1.92	6	10	18⅝	18	18⅝+	⅝
17⅝	13	StokVC 1.10	5	7	14	13⅞	14 +	⅛
89⅝	31½	StoneWeb 2	9	8	46½	45⅝	45⅝—	¼
13	7⅞	StoneCon .80	2	3	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝+	⅝
18⅞	10⅝	Stop Shop 1	4	1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝+	½
17⅝	10⅛	StorerBdg 1	4	15	12	11⅝	12 —	½
10	6⅛	StridRite .65	6	6	7⅛	7	7⅛+	⅛
38¾	20½	StuWor 1.22	3	19	25¼	24¾	24¾—	⅝
71½	43	StuWr pfB5		2	49	49	49 +	⅝
30½	15½	StW pfA1.40		1	20	20	20 +	½
3⅞	1¼	Suave Shoe		1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
18⅞	10⅛	SubnPro .88	5	1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝—	⅛
12⅝	3⅝	SuCrest .20		179	11½	10⅞	11⅞+	⅝
18½	3⅝	Sun Chm .40	3	1	10½	10½	10½	
61⅛	32⅝	SunOil tr	4	38	42⅛	41⅝	41⅝—	¼
55	31½	Sun O pf2.25		12	41½	41	41½—	½
28½	9⅝	Sunbeam 1	6	9	12⅝	12¼	12½—	½
27½	11⅛	Sundstrd .80	5	3	14½	14⅛	14½+	½
45½	29⅝	Sunds pf3.50		1	33½	33½	33½+	½
24⅝	7⅛	SunshMn .60	14	43	13⅛	12⅞	13 +	⅛
19⅞	11⅛	SupValu .90	6	30	16⅛	16	16½+	½
304	134	Supr Oil 1.40	15	4	191	190⅛	191 +1	1⅛
2⅛	3⅛	SupmkC .20	4	7	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
25	9⅝	Superscope	3	58	13	11⅝	13 +1	1⅛
12⅛	3⅛	SoRonk .95p	4	12	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	¼
8	3⅝	Swank .48	4	4	4	4	4	
29⅝	10⅞	Sybron .72	8	8	15¼	15⅛	15⅛+	⅛
9⅝	3	Systron Don	18	6	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+	⅛
		T						
23¾	10⅛	TaftBrd .60	4	1	12¼	12¼	12¼—	⅛
10⅛	2½	Talcott Nat		12	3	2⅞	2⅞	
7	5	Talley .60	4	16	5⅞	5½	5½	
11¼	7⅞	Talley pf5 1		8	8⅛	8½	8½+	⅛
17⅞	8¾	TampaE .16	0	21	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
26	12⅛	Tandy Corp	6	24	14⅛	14	14 —	⅝
9⅝	4⅝	Tappan .40	7	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
9¼	4	Technicolr	4	5	5	4⅞	4⅞—	⅛
16	5½	Technicon	8	2	6⅝	6¼	6¼	
47⅞	21	Teledyne .20	9	17	22	22⅛	23	
6⅝	3⅛	Telecor .25	3	5	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
15	8⅞	Teledyn .40t	4	66	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞—	⅛
8½	1⅞	Telesprnt	4	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
4½	2½	Teltr Cp		71	3¼	3⅛	3¼	
24¾	16⅛	Temco 1.60	5	95	22¼	21⅞	22⅛—	⅛
4⅝	1	Tenneco wt A		48	2	1⅞	1⅞—	⅛
91½	62¼	Tenne pf5.50		6	82	82	82½+	½
24⅝	11¼	TesaroP .24	3	126	17	16	17 +	1
32⅞	20	Texaco 2a	3	826	22	21⅝	22	
33	24	TexCom .80	12	7	32½	32½	32½	
54	20	TexEtr 1.20	8	61	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛+	⅝
33	20⅛	TexGkT 1.76	5	22	24⅞	24⅝	24⅞+	⅛
36⅝	20⅛	TexInst 1.20	6	94	28½	28	28⅛—	⅛
115¼	59¾	TexInst 1	19	154	79½	76½	78½+	1⅝
21⅛	8½	TexOil&G .01	15	76	17	16	16½—	⅝
25	15¼	TexUt 1.16	10	258	21⅛	20⅝	21	6
13⅝	3⅛	Textl Ind	4	5	4½	4½	4½	
22⅞	11⅝	Textron 1.10	5	28	14⅞	14¼	14⅝—	⅛
32	19	Textr pf2.08		2	22½	22½	22½+	⅝
17⅝	10⅛	Thiokol .70	4	47	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	
49⅝	25½	TyonBat .72	17	5	34⅝	34⅛	34¼—	½
11⅞	5	Thorrin .60b	5	6	6¼	6⅛	6¼+	⅛
7⅛	4⅛	ThrftDir .40	6	13	5	4⅞	4⅞	
22⅝	10¼	TI Corp 1.40	6	6	12⅛	11⅞	12 +	⅛
47¼	25⅛	TidwatM .80	10	3	37⅝	37⅛	37⅛—	½
22⅞	6⅝	Tiffany .40e	4	48	8½	8⅛	8⅛—	¼
41½	28¼	Timeinc 2	6	4	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝—	⅝
17⅝	6¼	TimesMir .50	7	27	11¼	11⅛	11¼—	⅛
45½	24⅞	Timkn 1.80a	6	15	27	26	26	
20	10⅛	TishRlt .40b		24	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝+	⅛
11¼	5⅝	TobPn Pkg	47	6	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
14¼	5⅝	Todd Shipyd		13	7	6⅝	7 +	⅝
28⅝	15¼	ToledoEd 2	6	12	18¼	18	18 —	½
15½	6½	TonkaCo .40	3	11	7⅝	7¼	7¼—	⅝
33¼	11¼	TranCo .96	11	31	15⅞	14⅝	15¼+	1⅛
45½	23½	TransUn 1.65	11	44	33⅝	32	32 +	⅛
19⅝	4⅝	Trans W Air		60	7⅝	7½	7½+	¼
23¼	11⅞	TWA pf 2		1	14½	14½	14½—	⅛
8⅝	3⅝	TranWF .16	5	41	8	7⅝	8 +	⅝
10⅝	5⅛	Transam .59	0	300	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝+	½
22	15⅛	Trainc 1.68a		18	19	18½	19 +	½
9⅝	5½	Transcn .45	5	7	6⅝	6½	6½	
7	4	TranOil .20e	4	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
19½	12½	Tranwy 1.40	5	15	14	13⅞	14 —	⅛
35½	15¼	Traulrs 1.08	5	110	19¼	19	19⅛+	⅛
45	21⅞	Travelr pf 2		2	25¾	25⅝	25¾—	½
18	4⅝	TRE Cp .80t	10	43	6⅛	5⅞	6⅛+	⅛
27½	13⅞	TriCon 2.82a		45	16½	16¼	16⅛—	⅛
34¼	24⅝	TriCn pf2.50		1	29¼	29¼	29¼	
27¼	3⅝	TriSM 1.77b	2	42	4

American Stock Exchange Trading (3 O'clock)

1974 High	1974 Low	Stocks and Div in $	Sls. P/E	100s	High	Low	Ch'ge 3 p.m. prev. Quot. close
6¼	3½	AAV Cos .25	3	3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝— ¼
4⅝	1⅛	Aberden Pet	24	4	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
2⅝	1⅛	Acme Harni	2	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
7⅝	⅞	Acme Prec	8	11	1¼	1⅛	1¼
2⅝	13-16	Adam Russ	5	3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛ 6
2¼	9-16	ADM Indust		7	¾	¾	¾—1-16
13½	4¼	AdobeO .05e	9	16	6⅞	6½	6½— ⅝
1⅞	9-16	Aegis Corp	4	56	11-16	9-16	11-16+1-16
4⅝	2⅛	AeroFlo .15e	3	6	2⅞	2¾	2⅞— ¼
2⅝	1	Aeronca Inc		2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1⅜	¾	Aerosol		2	¾	¾	¾
4¼	1⅜	AffilCap .111	7	12	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝— ⅛
6⅝	3	Affil Hap .20	7	6	4⅛	3⅞	4 + ¼
8⅝	5⅞	AffiPub .29e	4	3	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
4¼	2	After Shc .10	3	11	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜— ⅛
3⅝	1	AJC Pht .56t		11	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
8⅛	4⅝	AirbFrt .50e	5	20	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛— ⅛
22⅝	15	AlexMas 1e	4	5	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛— ⅛
4⅝	2⅜	Alaska Airl	8	43	3½	3¼	3½+ ⅛
2½	4⅝	Alcolc .12e	6	17	7⅛	6⅝	6⅝— ¼
9⅛	7¼	Alleghy Airl	8	8	5	4⅞	4⅞
7⅞	3⅝	Allegs Cp wt		8	5½	5½	5½— ⅛
9⅝	6⅝	AlianTR .88t	3	1	7¼	7¼	7¼+ ¼
4⅛	1⅜	Allied Art	2	48	1⅝	1½	1⅝— ⅛
2⅞	⅝	Alpha Ind	2	2	1	1	1
5⅝	1⅞	Altamil Cp	3	1	2	2	2 — ¼
⅜	¼	Altec Cp wt		2	5-16	5-16	5-16— ⅛
3½	1⅜	Altec Crp pf		1	2	2	2
51	40	Alcoa pf3.75	210	0	46	45½	46 + 1
8½	3⅝	AMAX wt		6	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝— ⅜
4⅝	2	Amco Ind	2	24	2¼	2⅛	2¼+ ⅛
14½	2⅛	AHessLL wt		78	4⅝	4⅛	4¼— ⅜
7⅝	1½	Am Agronics	5	44	7½	7⅛	7⅛
23⅞	6⅝	AFitch 2.85e	2	6	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝— ⅛
2⅞	⅜	AmFlich wt	1		⅜	⅜	⅜
16	6⅞	A GerPd .30	5	4	7⅝	9¼	9¼— ⅜
4½	2⅝	Am Ini Pict	2	1	3½	3½	3½— ⅛
8	4¼	A Israel .39r	3	22	4⅞	4⅛	4⅞— 1
3⅝	3⅛	A Kitchn Fd		2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
20⅝	5⅞	AMalgzA .40	5	26	9⅞	9⅛	9⅞+ ⅛
9⅝	5⅝	AMetrcB .40	5	20	6⅝	9¼	6¼+ ½
38⅛	28¼	Am Mfg 2.09e	3	2	31⅝	31	31⅛+ ⅛
36½	24⅛	AmPetrol 2	4	1	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞— ¼
9⅞	3½	A Plan 1.02t		5	4¼	4¼	4¼+ ⅛
3⅝	2⅛	Am Prec .10	4	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
9½	2⅛	A Rlrt .40p	7	4	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
7	2½	A SafeE .36t	2	10	3⅞	2⅝	2⅝— ⅛
7⅝		AmTrain Sv	2		1⅛	1⅛	1⅛— ⅛
17⅝	6⅝	AM1CCo .04	4	45	6½	6⅝	6½— ⅜
2⅛	1¼	Andrea Rad	38	3	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
2⅝	1⅜	Anglo C .12e	7	20	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜— ⅛
5⅝	3⅛	Ankjer .10e	3	3	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞+ ⅛
3⅝	2⅛	Ankwn Cp	5	8	2⅜	2½	2½+ ¼
6⅞	2⅝	Anthony Ind		2	3½	3½	3½+ ¼
20⅛	6⅛	Ariz CL .10e	5	5	7	7	7 — ¼
9⅝	1½	Armac Ent	1	15	2	1⅞	1⅞
14⅝	8⅝	Armin Cp	3	32	9⅛	9½	9½
5⅝	2¼	Arrow Elect	2	6	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞— ⅛
10	2½	Arundel .49t	3	10	5	4⅞	5 + ½
4⅝	2	Arwood Cp	2	2	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞+ ¼
18⅝	5⅝	Asamera .25	6	103	8⅝	7⅝	8⅝+ ⅜
13⅝	5½	AshOil Can	7	2	6⅝	6½	6⅝
7	4	Asoro .40b	4	2	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞— ⅛
7½	⅝	AssdPd Str		5	15-16	11-16	15-16+3-16
3⅝	1½	Astrex Inc	3	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
8⅞	3⅞	Atlanta .37e	4	4	4	3⅞	3⅞— ⅜
1⅛	13-16	Atco Ind	14	1	⅞	⅞	⅞
3⅝	1	AllcoMtg wt		14	1¼	1⅛	1¼
18	9⅝	All Richf wt		24	11⅝	10½	11⅛+ ½
17⅞	5⅝	AllCMB .87c	3	43	7⅝	7⅛	7½+ ⅛
1⅞	9-16	Allas Cp wt		1	11-16	11-16	11-16
25	12⅝	Auseltnc .15	14	1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛+ ⅛
20½	6⅝	Austral Oil	9	226	10⅝	9⅝	10⅛+ 1½
9½	5	Auto Train	11	7	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛— ⅜
5⅝	3⅛	Auto Bldg	5	1	2½	2½	2½
4⅝	1⅜	Autmat Rad	6	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜— ⅛
46¼	26¼	AutmSwl .84	9	2	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝
13⅝	2¼	AVC Corp	6	18	13	12⅝	12⅞— ½
4	1⅜	AVEMC .14		7	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
17⅛	5	AVX Corp	6	14	6	5⅞	6 + ⅜

B

1974 High	1974 Low	Stocks and Div in $	Sls. P/E	100s	High	Low	Ch'ge 3 p.m. prev. Quot. close
9	4½	BadgrMt .60	4	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+ ⅛
6	6⅝	BaldSec .21e	3	1	4½	4½	4½— ¼
16½	10⅝	BanRd 1.12e		6	12½	12¼	12½+ ⅛
1⅜	½	BangPun wt		1	9-16	9-16	9-16
21	4⅝	BanstrCH Lt	20	22	7	6⅞	6⅞+ ¼
3⅝	2¼	Banner .04	4	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝+ ⅛
3⅝	2⅝	Barbra Lym	28	31	4	3⅞	4 + ⅛
3½	1½	Barclay .02e	5	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
5	2¼	Barnes Eng	18	4	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞+ ⅛
9½	3⅝	Barnwal Ind		7	7	6⅝	6⅝— ⅜
6⅝	3⅜	Barry R .28i	5	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+ ⅛
7½	3⅜	BarryWr .40	4	7	4⅛	4½	4½— ⅜
3⅝	2⅝	Barth Sp .27	7	34	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
2⅝	1⅜	Bartons Cdy	27	10	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
1½	1	Baruch Foal	7	26	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛— ⅛
8½	2⅜	BasInPel Cp	6	94	5½	5	5⅛+ ⅜
1⅜	1⅛	Bell Ind .08	3	9	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜— ⅛
3	⅜	BenStMs wt		3	7-16	7-16	7-16— ⅛
4	1⅛	Benrus Crp	5	11	2⅛	2	2⅛
4½	1⅜	Berg En .44t		1	2	2	2 — ⅛
5½	1⅛	BergRil .53e	4	2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
⅜	⅛	BergRit wt		1	3-16	3-16	3-16
3½	1½	Berg Bruns	11	11	2⅞	2⅜	2⅜— ⅛
4⅝	1¼	BernzOmet	8	4	1⅛	1⅛	1½
6⅝	3⅛	Bertea .99r	4	3	4⅛	4	4 — ⅛
5⅝	2½	BervanC .12	6	4	3	3	3
4⅝	2	Charlr Med		4	2⅜	2¼	2¼
8⅝	4⅝	CHB Fd .36t	3	5	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛+ ⅜
3⅝	1⅞	CHC Corp	5	12	3	3	3 + ⅛
2⅝	⅛	Christian Co		1	15-16	15-16	15-16—1-16
1⅛	5-16	ClMnGr wt		15	⅜	⅜	⅜
5⅛	2⅜	Cinsarna wt		1	2	2	2
7½	3⅜	Circle K .30	6	17	6½	6	6 — ⅛
4⅝	1⅛	CitzFinl .04a		6	1½	1½	1½
1½	3-16	CitzMtgI wt		2	3-16	3-16	3-16
15⅝	6	CK Petrolm	10	7	10⅝	10½	10⅝+ ⅜
9⅝	3⅜	Clark Gr .20	4	2	5	5	5
9⅝	3½	Clarkson .16	4	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝— ⅛
5⅝	2⅝	Clarostat	3	2	3⅛	3	3⅛
7⅛	5¼	Clausng .65e	4	1	6	6	6
2½	1½	CMI Corp		3	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
20⅛	10½	BraunEn .52	4	2	16⅝	16½	16⅝+ ⅛
6⅝	3⅛	Breeze Corp	24	4	4⅛	4	4 — ⅛
27½	9⅛	Brewer .80	6	178	28⅛	27⅞	27⅞+ 5⅛
5	2⅜	BrownCo wt		4	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞+ ⅛
5	2⅛	Buildex .24	2	4	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞— ⅛
14½	7	Bundy 1.08	79	21	7⅞	7⅜	7⅜+ ⅜
3⅝	2	BrodySt .05c	7	11	2½	2¼	2⅜— ⅛
16½	7½	BrnFB .52b	6	14	8¼	8¼	8¼— ⅛
10½	4⅝	Burnslnt .60	6	17	6⅝	6	6½+ ⅛
8	4⅝	BrwnF pf.40		6	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+ ⅛
3⅝	1⅛	Burgess Ind	6	10	1½	1½	1½
8⅛	5⅛	Butler Intl	3	9	8	7⅝	7⅞+ ⅝
34⅝	12	Buttes G Oil	6	68	17⅝	17⅛	17½+ ¼

C

1974 High	1974 Low	Stocks and Div in $	Sls. P/E	100s	High	Low	Ch'ge 3 p.m. prev. Quot. close
4½	1⅜	Cablcom Gn	6	15	1⅞	1¾	1¾
9	4½	Calcdr .15b	4	10	6⅛	6	6 — ⅛
shrd	shrd	rdlu rdlrd	r	rlr	nrhrrrrd	cntlwy	mm rn
11⅝	5⅛	Calcomp	3	44	6	5⅞	6 + ⅛
8⅝	1⅜	Cames Inc		5	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
10⅛	3⅝	Cam Ch .25e	4	30	4 13-16	4⅝	4 11-16— ⅛
12⅝	8⅝	Campind .40	3	2	16⅝	11½	11½+ ⅛
3⅝	1	11-16 CdnExp	GO	22	9	2⅛	2 3-16 2⅛+1-16
7	15-16	2½ Cdn Homsld		22	9	3 1-16	3 3 1-16+1-16
14	9½	CdnInP 1.28	4	2	11½	11½	11½
14⅝	6½	Cdn Occidnt	10	16	8½	8¼	8½
2¼	1	Canosa Ind	5	7	1⅛	1⅛	1½+ ⅛
7⅝	1½	Capehart Cp	2	8	2	1⅞	2
23	10⅝	Carb In .50a	5	51	22⅝	21⅝	22⅝+ ⅛
5	½	Caresso .20	3	16	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛— ⅛
66½	40½	Carnaln 1.08	15	13	58⅛	56	58⅛+ 2⅛
10⅞	8½	CarrogpIn .84	6	1	9½	9½	9½+ ½
66½	47½	CarolPL pf		280	50½	49½	50½+ 2⅛
4	⅜	Carr wt		4	⅞	⅞	⅞— ⅛
27½	20⅛	CastleA 1.60	8	22	27	27	27 + ⅛
16⅛	10⅝	CastlIF 1.27e		5	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛+ ⅛
4	4⅝	Caslilwd Int	5	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛— ⅛
10⅝	5⅝	Cavitron Cp	10	81	7⅞	6⅝	7⅞+ ⅛
2⅞	13-16	CalluCraft	11	1	⅞	⅞	⅞—1-16
43½	30	CenM pf3.50		210	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛
5	2⅞	CentSec .30e		11	3⅜	3¼	3¼
4	1⅞	Cantlnd .11r	6	2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
1⅛	3-16	Certran Cp		2	7-16	7-16	7-16—3-16
2½	1	Cetec Corp	6	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
5⅞	3⅜	ChadwIll .40	4	4	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
5⅞	1⅞	ChamH .02s		178	3⅛	3	3 — ⅛
4⅝	2	Charlr Med		4	2⅜	2¼	2¼
8⅝	4⅝	CHB Fd .36t	3	5	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛+ ⅜
3⅝	1⅞	CHC Corp	5	12	3	3	3 + ⅛
2⅝	⅛	Christian Co		1	15-16	15-16	15-16—1-16
1⅛	5-16	ClMnGr wt		15	⅜	⅜	⅜
5⅛	2⅜	Cinsarna wt		1	2	2	2
7½	3⅜	Circle K .30	6	17	6½	6	6 — ⅛
4⅝	1⅛	CitzFinl .04a		6	1½	1½	1½
1½	3-16	CitzMtgI wt		2	3-16	3-16	3-16
15⅝	6	CK Petrolm	10	7	10⅝	10½	10⅝+ ⅜
9⅝	3⅜	Clark Gr .20	4	2	5	5	5
9⅝	3½	Clarkson .16	4	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝— ⅛
5⅝	2⅝	Clarostat	3	2	3⅛	3	3⅛
7⅛	5¼	Clausng .65e	4	1	6	6	6
2½	1½	CMI Corp		3	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
14½	7	CMI Inv wt		21	4½	4⅛	4½— ⅛
4¼	1⅜	CMT In Inc		1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞+ ⅛
6½	2½	Coachmn In	9	67	3½	3⅛	3⅛+ ⅛
20	3⅞	Coff Mat .56	4	4	4¼	4⅛	4⅛— ⅛
3⅞	1⅜	Cohu In .15r	7	5	2	1⅞	1⅞+ ⅛
2⅝	13-16	Coll Intl		26	1	15-16	1 +1-16
13½	6	ColeNat .52	3	1	7¼	7¼	7¼— ⅛
14⅝	5½	Coleman .44	5	21	6	5⅞	5⅞— ⅛
8	1⅞	Colon Coml	7	2	3⅜	3½	3⅜+ ⅜
8⅛	2	ColwelfC .28	28	4	2½	2½	2½+ ⅛
5⅞	⅝	ColWNg wt		2	⅝	⅝	⅝+1-16
12	4⅝	Comb Com	4	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
24¼	6¼	Cmbustn Eq	5	12	7⅛	7⅛	7¼
36	23½	Comnc 2.25c	5	6	26¼	26	26⅛— ⅜
6⅝	2⅜	Com Grp .12	4	5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
13¼	11⅞	Coml Metal	2	6	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
8	3	Co Psyc .10e	5	8	3⅛	4⅞	4⅞— ½
24⅝	13½	ComSv 1.62b	6	3	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝+ ¼
4⅝	¾	Compac Cp		14	⅝	½	½— ⅛
12⅛	6⅛	Compoln .32	8	2	5½	5⅛	5½+ ⅛
1⅜	3-16	ComputDyn	4	1	⅜	⅜	⅜
28⅝	10⅛	Comscrpt	5	10	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝— ⅛
3⅝	9-16	Comsat Inv		6	⅝	⅝	⅝+ ⅛
3⅛	1	Concrd Fab	7	4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛— ⅛
4	1½	Condec Crp	4	12	2⅛	2	2⅛+ ⅛
3⅞	1⅛	Conroy Inc	38	1	1⅝	1⅞	1⅞+ ⅛
8⅝	5	Con Dlr Gas	9	214	7⅛	6⅝	7⅛+ ½
8⅛	3	Consvme Cp	7	6	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞+ ½
2	7⅝	Cont Meter	7	24	1	⅞	⅞
14½	10	Cook Ind .40	2	37	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞+ ⅛
14⅛	9⅝	CookPnt V 1	4	1	11	11	11 + ⅛
5⅛	3⅛	Cooper Jar	3	2	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
10	2⅛	Cordon Intl	7	26	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
19	7⅛	Core Labs	9	12	13½	13	13½+ ⅛
17⅛	11⅛	CornBlk 1	7	2	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛+ ½
5⅛	2⅛	Coscoln .15p	7	6	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛— ⅜
3⅛	7-16	Cousins wt		1	½	½	½
15⅛	3⅛	CoxCbl Com	9	3	5	4⅝	5
7⅛	3½	CramrE .20i	2	2	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜— ⅛
6⅝	3	Creativ Mgt	6	21	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+ ⅛
20⅝	7	CreolaP 2.60	8	37	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝+ ⅜
3⅛	1⅛	Crest Foam	6	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜— ⅛
16⅞	6⅞	Crompton 1	74	16	7⅞	7	7⅞+ ⅜
24½	14⅛	CwnCPt .25r	2	12	23⅛	22⅞	23⅛+ ⅛
21⅝	7⅛	CrystlO .10e	4	26	10⅝	9⅝	10½+ ⅜
7⅛	3⅛	Cubic Co .20	5	6	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
2⅛	⅛	Curtis Math	7	1	1½	1½	1½
13	8	CW Trn .32e	2	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛— ⅛

D

1974 High	1974 Low	Stocks and Div in $	Sls. P/E	100s	High	Low	Ch'ge 3 p.m. prev. Quot. close
4⅛	2⅛	Damon Cra	2	19	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛— ⅛
5⅛	1⅞	Damson Oil	10	8	2½	2⅜	2⅜
23	14⅝	Danlell .28b	7	15	21⅛	21⅛	21½+ ⅜
54¼	22⅝	Data Dcumt	6	9	39⅛	37⅛	37½— ¼
4⅝	2⅝	Delaprod	4	89	3	2⅝	3 + ⅛
19¼	3⅝	DayMin .20e	9	55	8⅛	7⅝	7⅞— ⅜
4⅛	2⅝	DeJur Amsc		6	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
8⅛	4⅝	Del Labs .20	4	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
13	5½	Delm Fd .34	7	9	6⅝	6½	6⅝+ ⅛
16⅛	5⅛	DTalEx .20e	7	449	10⅝	8½	10 + 1⅝
2½	⅜	DeRose Ind		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
5⅝	1⅛	Dasianor Jw	16	5	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
11¼	2⅛	DevCp Am	2	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝+ ⅛
10⅝	2½	DbLJ In .10p	1	14	3¼	3	3
25	13⅛	DiemM Drll	8	37	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝— ⅛
3⅝	2	Diebold VC		3	2⅝	2	2⅝+ ⅜
5⅞	2⅛	Digicom Inc	8	19	5⅝	5½	5⅝— ⅛
14⅞	7⅛	Diversey .70	5	1	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
1	½	Divrsf In wt		5	⅝	⅝	⅝—1-16
10⅛	2⅝	Dixilyn Cor	5	45	7½	7	7⅜+ ⅛
45	16½	Dome Petrl	7	1	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝
9⅛	5⅛	Donkeny .30	2	7	6½	6⅛	6½+ ⅜
2⅞	½	Drew Natl	7	11	9-16	⅛	9-16+1-16
15⅞	11⅛	DrexU 1.77e		2	12	12	12 + ⅛
8⅞	3⅛	Driver Harr	4	5	5⅛	5⅛	5½— ½
6⅛	3⅛	DrcFair .40	5	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞— ⅛
17	6½	DuplxPd .40	4	59	16⅞	16	16⅝+ ½
10⅝	4⅝	Dur Tal .25b	7	7	6⅝	6	6 — ⅛
6⅛	2⅛	Dynlcm .05e	7	18	2½	2⅛	2⅛
5⅞	1⅜	Dynell .48t	5	6	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞+ ⅛

E

1974 High	1974 Low	Stocks and Div in $	Sls. P/E	100s	High	Low	Ch'ge 3 p.m. prev. Quot. close
12⅝	7⅝	E System .80	4	6	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝
10⅛	2⅝	ErlScheb .36	12	9	3⅝	3¼	3⅜— ⅛
11⅝	6⅝	Earth R .60	7	69	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛ 6
21⅞	12⅛	EasonO .10r	9	13	19⅝	19½	19⅝
46½	14⅛	EstnAir .211	2	4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛— ⅛
5⅞	2⅞	Eastrn Frgt	5	15	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+ ⅛
14⅛	3⅛	Ecodyne	7	14	4⅛	4	4 — ⅛
29⅛	19⅝	Edgitn 1.20i	2	81	27⅞	27⅝	27⅝+ ⅛
4⅛	1⅛	Edmos .07p	9	5	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜ +⅛
5⅝	2⅝	Edo Corp	5	4	3	3	3
5½	3⅛	Edwards .20	3	5	5	4⅝	4⅞— ⅛
12⅛	4	EhrnhP .20a	2	29	4⅛	4	4 — ⅜
3	1½	Elcor Chm	20	7	2¼	2⅛	2¼+ ⅛
1⅞	1⅛	Elect Assist	33	1	1¼	1¼	1¼— ⅛
10⅞	5	ElecEng .28	3	2	6	5⅞	5⅞— ½
10⅛	7	ELT Inc	4	14	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
10⅞	7	ELT Inc	4	4	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
6⅛	3½	ErmsTEC .20	3	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛— ⅛
7¼	2⅜	Eso Rad El	2	2	3½	3½	3½
4⅛	2⅛	Essex Chem	2	10	3	2⅞	2⅞— ⅛
8⅛	3	Etz Lav .09e	2	26	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜+ ¼
7⅛	2⅝	Euthenc .15t	6	6	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛— ⅛
12½	3½	Execut .24b		1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝

F

1974 High	1974 Low	Stocks and Div in $	Sls. P/E	100s	High	Low	Ch'ge 3 p.m. prev. Quot. close
3⅝	1⅜	Fab Ind	3	5	2	1⅝	2 + ⅛
6⅛	3½	Fablen .40b	5	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛— ⅛
8⅝	4	FabChr .06	4	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛— ⅛
3⅝	1⅛	FairTec Mil		2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜+ ⅛
7⅛	3	FairMbl .30b	3	23	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝+ ⅛
6	1⅞	Fair Ch .20e	3	14	6	5⅞	6 + ⅜
20½	7⅛	Falcon5 .10e	4	19	19⅝	19	19½+ ⅜
6⅛	1	Fashn Fa .321		1	1	1	1
8⅝	1⅛	FDI Inc		3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛— ⅛
4½	1⅜	Fed Resrces	32	148	3	2⅝	2⅝
21⅛	13⅛	FedMrt .60b	6	4	20⅛	20	20
15⅝	6½	Feimnt .12e	7	61	11½	10⅝	11½+ ¼
5	3⅝	Felsway .32	4	53	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
5	2⅛	Fibrebrd wt		7	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝— ⅛
25½	6⅝	FidelG 2.76e	3	11	8⅛	8⅛

هكذا من الأصل

American Stock Exchange Trading (3 O'clock)

(Continued from preceding page.)

1974 High	1974 Low	Stocks and Div in $	Sls.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. close
33¼	21⅞	Gulf Can .80	7	3	25½	24⅞	24⅞—	⅞	
6¼	1¾	GulfRep Fin	2	13	3¼	3	3¼+	⅛	
15¾	4¾	Gifstrm LO	3	8	5¼	5¼	5¼+	⅛	
H									
12	6⅛	HallsMot .44	3	16	7½	7½	7½—	⅛	
5½	3	HompD .16r	2	9	3⅛	3	3⅛		
13	4⅝	Hanvr Plan	8	3	8	8	8		
25	13½	Harland .78	10	22	20	20	20		
13½	5	Narmn 1.22i	2	1	7	7	7 —	⅛	
2⅜	⅝	Hartfld Zdy		5	⅝	⅝	⅝		
25¾	6⅛	Hartzmit Cp	10	18	9⅝	8⅞	8⅞—	⅛	
5	2⅛	Nasbro Ind	7	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	—⅛	
7¼	4¼	Hasfing .40g	4	1	5½	5½	5½		
5¾	3⅛	NawaIA .10r	2	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝		
5⅛	3⅛	HealthMA .20	3	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝		
1¾	⅞	Heinick Inst	5	1	⅞	⅞	⅞		
7¼	3	Neitm 1.72e	3	271	4¾	4½	4¼+	¼	
3½	1	Hemdale En	2	68	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝+	⅛	
9	6⅝	Ner Maj .48	3	14	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞—	⅛	
4⅝	2⅝	Hillhrn .231	6	2	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞		
8	2⅝	Hiptmic .15	11	11	7⅛	7	7 —	⅛	
4	1⅞	Holmn Ind	2	22	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞		
2⅝	1⅞	Nolly Corp	5	7	1⅝	1½	1½—	⅛	
86	18¾	HomeOA .50	71	5	23¾	23⅝	23 —1	⅛	
10¼	4¼	Horn Hardrt	9	10	5⅝	5	5 —	⅛	
1⅝	3⅝	HospM 1.61e	3	13	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝		
1	⅛	HospMtg wt		2	3-16	3-16	3-16		
4	2	HousRo .10b	4	4	2½	2½	2½—	⅛	
32½	11⅝	Houst O .10b	14	265	29⅞	28⅝	29½—	⅛	
9⅝	¾	Howell Ind	5	3	1⅛	1	1⅛		
38½	17¾	HubellA 1.36	7	1	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛+	⅛	
38	16	HubellB 1.36	7	1	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛—	⅛	
9⅛	4⅞	Huffman .40r	3	5	5	5	5		
3	1¼	NortHfe .10e	4	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛	
24½	12¾	HuskyO .50	5	1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝+	½	
3½	1⅝	Hycel Inc		4	2	2	2 —	⅛	
23⅝	12⅞	HygrFd .40e	4	4	20⅝	20⅛	20⅝+	⅝	
I									
16¾	4⅝	ICS Cp .35	4	5	5	5	5		
16	5½	IMC Magnet	6	4	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝—	¼	
5¾	2 3-16	ImpCh .36e	3	1	3 5-16	3 5-16	3 5-16+	½	
6½	2¾	Imper Ind	2	7	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛	
43¾	22⅝	ImpO A .80a	10	51	25¾	25½	25½—	½	
5⅝	1½	Incoterm A		13	2	1⅝	2 +	¼	
53	39	IndpPL pf 4		240	40	40	40 —		
1¼	½	Inflight Svc	17	3	11-16	11-16	11-16+	1-16	
3⅝	1⅝	Inotex Corp	22	2	2	2	2		
7¼	3	Instron .20	6	3	3⅝	3½	3⅝+	⅛	
2¼	¾	Instrum Sys	4	61	¾	¾	¾		
2⅝	⅛	IntegRa .10r		20	1	1	1		
3¾	1½	Intrmedco	38	16	1½	1½	1½		
15-16	¼	Intl Bankmet		42	⅝	5-16	⅝+1-16		
10⅛	4⅝	Int Cour .24	9	4	9	9	9		
6¾	1⅝	Int Foodsvc	3	10	2	1⅞	1⅞—	½	
3⅝	1⅛	InFoneral 5	4	2	1½	1½	1½		
12	5½	IntGenIn .76	3	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛		
9¾	2⅝	Int Prod .10	2	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝		
3½	¾	Int Stretch		1	3⅛	3	3		
48	17¼	IntSyCon .25	10	2700	23⅝	23⅛	23⅛+	¼	
3	⅝	Interphoto		2	½	½	½		
16½	7	Interpool	4	2	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛	
14⅝	5¾	Intrsyst .40	10	2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝+	¼	
19¾	7⅛	Interway Cp	2	92	8⅝	7⅝	8¼+	¾	
4	1⅝	Investm Fla	7	2	1½	1½	1½		
24	14⅝	InDhr A 1.80	5	12	16¼	16¼	16¼		
6⅞	3⅝	InvDivB .45	5	16	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+	⅛	
12⅝	5¼	Inv Rlt 1.20es	10	1	7¾	7¾	7¾		
12⅞	6¼	Ionics Inc	10	6	7⅛	7¼	7¼		
10	3⅞	IroqBrd .12	5	2	3⅛	3¼	3¼		
6⅛	2⅛	Irvin Indus†	4	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝+	⅛	
7⅛	6	IsraelD .79e		7	6¼	6¼	6¼—	¼	
6⅝	2½	Itel Corp	5	43	4⅝	4½	4½		
J - K									
8¾	3½	Jactyn .30a	3	1	4	4	4		
2⅝	1⅛	Jetronic Ind	2	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝		
25¾	14½	John Pd .20	16	6	19¼	19¼	19¼		
7⅛	2⅝	Jupiter Ind	3	4	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝+	⅛	
6¼	1⅛	K Tel Intl		4	1¾	1¾	1¾—	⅛	
8½	4⅝	Kaisrlnd .20	3	45	5⅝	5½	5⅝		
8⅝	2⅝	KaneMill wt		5	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛	
20¼	11	Kaneb Svc 1	7	12	19⅛	18⅞	19⅛—	¼	
2	½	Kavanau		20	½	½	½—1-16		
6	2¼	KayCorp .20	13	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛		
22⅝	9½	Kewane .48a	5	21	15¼	15	15 +	¼	
7⅝	4¾	KeystInd .30	4	17	5¼	4⅞	5 —	¼	
1 15-16	13-16	KIlemb .15a	5	5	1	1	1 —1-16		
1⅝	⅝	Kin Ark Crp	4	1	13-16	13-16	13-16—	⅛	
5⅛	1¾	King Optic	3	10	1⅞	1¾	1¾		
15⅝	3½	KingRd .15e	5	5	10	9⅝	10 +	½	
6¾	2⅝	KingstIp .16	4	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝—	½	
23½	10¾	KirbyInd .60	4	1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝—	¼	
16¼	4⅝	Knicker Toy	2	5	6	6	6		
7⅛	2¼	KuhnStr .10	2	8	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞+	⅛	
3	1½	LaBarg .02e	3	20	2⅝	2¾	2⅝		
7⅝	3¾	Lafay Radio	5	6	5	5	5		
8¾ 2 9-16		Lake Shore	13	100	5½	5	5⅛—	⅛	
4¾	2¼	LaMaur .36	5	39	2⅝	2½	2⅝		
4¼	2½	LaPointe .20	4	2	3	3	3		
1¼	7-16	LaTour Bck		1	½	½	½		
11	4⅝	LarwR 1.22e	4	10	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞—	⅛	
⅝	3-16	LarwnR wt		3	3-16	3-16	3-16		
11¾	4½	LCA Cp .45	2	7	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝+	¼	
16¼	10⅝	Lee Entr .40	8	10	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝+	½	
4⅞	2¾	Lee Natl	4	5	3	3	3	⅛	
2⅞	1⅝	Lelsh Pr .40	3	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛	
5¼	1⅝	Leisure Tec	13	3	1⅞	1¾	1¾		
10	5¾	LewisBF .24	4	2	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞—	¼	
2¾	1¼	Liberty Fds	4	7	2	2	2		
3½	3½	Lightolier	3	4	3⅝	3½	3⅝+	⅛	
3¼	1⅛	LilyLynn A	2	1	1½	1½	1½—	⅛	
2¾	1⅞	Lincoln Am	5	82	1½	1⅜	1⅜—	⅛	
9¾	2½	Lloyds Elec	2	7	2½	2⅜	2⅜—	⅛	
7⅞	4¼	Lohmn .32a	5	1	6½	6½	6½—	¼	
7⅞	2¼	LoewThe wt		74	3⅞	3¾	3¾		
2	1⅛	Logistic .10e	3	4	2⅛	2	2⅛+	⅛	
7¾	5⅛	LaGenSv .62	13	5	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛		
5¾	2	LSB Ind .11t	4	2	2¼	2¼	2¼+	⅛	
3⅞	1½	LTVCorp wt		53	2⅛	2¼	2¼		
2⅞	1⅞	Lynch Corp	6	7	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞		
1⅞	⅞	Macrod Ind	19	12	1-16	⅞	⅞—1-16		
15⅝	9⅝	Mc PbS 1.28	7	6	10¼	10½	10⅝+	¼	
13-16	¼	Mallry Ran		13	5-16	5-16	5-16		
7	4⅝	Mansf T .50	6	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛	
5⅛	1⅞	Marindu B	10	105	3½	2 1-16	3 1-16+	1-16	
12⅝	4⅝	Mark Contrl	4	10	11⅞	11½	11½—	⅛	
4⅝	⅞	Marlene Ind	2		2¼	2¼	2¼+	⅛	
	4½	Masland .40	4	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝		
	2	MaulBro .10		2	2¼	2¼	2¼		
	2¾	McColl Oil	10	133	3¼	3½	3¼		
	8½	Means FW 1	5	2	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝+	⅛	
	6½	Medalist .40	2	5	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	¼	
	1	Medain Leis	2	2	1	1	1		
	16½	MediaGn .60	7	3	17	17	17		
	1¼	Mego Intl In	4	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞—	⅛	
	11⅛	MEM Co .72	3	8	7¾	7¾	7¾—	¼	
	4⅝	MetroCare	3	18	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝+	⅛	
	2⅝	Metro Grig		10	1	1	1		
	3⅛	Mich Genl	2	28	3⅛	1¼	1½—	⅛	
	16⅞	MichSu .40a	11	406	17	15¾	16¼+	⅞	
	2¼	Mich S pf.24		5	3	2⅞	3 +	¼	
	10⅝	Milgo Elect	4	5	9	8⅝	8⅝—	¼	
	9½	MillerW .10e	6	6	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝+	⅛	
	9⅝	MillOax .10r	3	12	7	6⅞	7		
	20⅝	MII Roy .20e	5	1	9½	9½	9½	6	
	15⅝	MoKanTx .ct		51	13½	12	13½+	1½	
	14	MoPac 1.20		9	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝—	¼	
	29¼	Mitchll 1.57t	6	8	14	13¾	14		
	5⅝	Mile Cp .16	4	3	3¾	3¾	3¾		
	2⅝	½ wmnAmCo Cp			26	1	11ttt	11ttttttwth	
	5⅝	Modern Ind		5	2¼	2¼	2¼		
	16½	MolycrP wt		62	8⅝	7⅝	8½+	½	
	55	Mon pfC4.50		220	44	44	44	1½	
	29⅝	Mood .55e	4	2	9¼	9¼	9¼+	¼	
	10⅝	MtgCr 1.07e	4	2	4¼	4⅛	4¼+	⅛	
	4⅝	Morton S .22	5	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝		
	17	MtWMII 1.20	3	3	13¾	13¾	13¾—	¼	
	2⅝	MPO Video		1	1¼	1¼	1¼—	⅛	
	23⅝	MultiAm .20	22	3	5	5	5		
	4⅝	MWA .40a	4	4	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝		
	1½	Napco Ind	3	4	2⅛	2	2		
	4⅝	NardaM .08t	3	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝+	¼	
	3	N Distr .10e	3	3	3½	3½	3½+	⅛	
	¾	NatHlth Ent	0	2	⅞	⅞	⅞		
	½	Natlnd wt		19	⅜	⅜	⅜—	⅛	
	2⅛	NKinney Cp	36	21	2½	2½	2½		
	3¼	NMedEn .12	3	4	5⅛	5	5⅛		
	2⅝	Nat Paragon	3	5	¾	½	⅝—	⅛	
	2⅝	Nat Stlw .20b	3	2	2¾	2⅝	2¾		
	2⅝	NatSpin .20e	3	1	2¾	2¾	2¾		
	7-16	Nat System		4	⅜	9-16	9-16	—1-16	
	1¼	Neonex .05	3	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝		
	16¼	NENuclr .30	12	4	25⅝	25½	25½—	½	
	8⅝	NHamp .42e	6	94	9½	9¼	9¼+	1	
	7⅝	Newpark Rs	5	3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝+	½	
	3⅝	N Proc .35e	6	14	4½	4⅝	4½		
	8	NYTimes .60	5	6	9⅝	8⅝	9⅛+	½	
	5¼	NiagFSv .36	3	1	6	6	6		
	7½	Nichols SE	4	10	1⅝	1½	1½—	⅛	
	1	Noel Indust		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛		
	1¾	Nortek Inc	4	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	¼	
	3¾	NorAm Roy	12	42	7½	6⅞	7¼+	⅜	
	2⅝	NorCdn Oils	9	13	3¾	2 11-16	3⅛+	1-16	
	3¼	NNGMob wt		2	4	4	4		
	1⅞	Novo Corp	4	1	2	2	2		
	2¼	Oakwd Hom	3	2	4½	4½	4½+	⅛	
	12⅞	Offshore Co	7	0	20½	19¾	19⅞—	1	
	2¾	Ohio Art .34	5	3	3½	3⅛	3½		
	10	OhioBrass 1	9	2	13⅝	13¼	13½—	⅛	
	4¼	Oh Seely .20	4	3	5⅛	5½	5½		
	14⅝	OKC Cp 1.60	3	0	23	22½	22½—	½	
	1⅞	Oltn Ind	8	1	2¼	2¼	2¼		
	15½	OnLine Sys	9	6	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝—	⅝	
	8⅝	OnanCp .20e	5	9	15½	15⅛	15½+	½	
	55	Oklep 12.42e	2	x158	60½	59¼	59¼		
	13-16	Ormond Ind	13	5	15-16	15-15	15-16—1-16		
	5⅝	OSullivan .50	3	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝+	½	
	3⅝	Outdr Sprt 1	3	7	3¼	3¼	3¼—	¼	
	5¼	OverhDr .40	4	10	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝		
	1⅝	Oxd Pet .15p	9	4	2⅛	2	2		
	2⅝	OzarkA .05e	7	11	3	2⅝	2⅞—	⅛	
	3-16	Pac Cst Prp		11	⅛	3-16	⅛+1-16		
	15⅝	PGE6pf 1.50		19	16⅝	16	16⅛+	⅝	
	13⅛	PGE pf1.37		1	14½	14½	14½+	¼	
	12¼	PGRd pf1.25		1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝+	⅝	
	12¼	PG ptA 1.25		10	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝+	¼	
	10⅝	PG 4.5pf1.12		1	12¼	12¼	12¼—	¼	
	16½	PG 4.3pf1.09		16	12	11¾	12 +	½	
	19	PG 7.8pf1.96		1	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛+	¼	
	19	PGE 8pf 2		7	21⅝	21½	21⅝+	½	
	20	PG 8.3pf2.05		1	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝+	¼	
	22⅝	PG 9.4pf2.37		13	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝+	¼	
	65	PacLt pf7.64		x200	72½	72½	72½+	½	
	53	PacLt pf4.50		x40	42	42	42 +	1	
	37½	PacLt pf4.36		x100	41	41	41 +	1¼	
	51½	Pac PL pf 5		x50	53	53	53 +	⅝	
	7½	PacSavL .28	11	150	22⅝	21⅝	22⅛+	1⅛	
	10¼	PallCp .16e	0	4	14⅛	14	14⅛—	⅛	
	¾	Palomr FInl		14	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛	
	1	PaloMI .33p		11	1	1	1		
	½	PalmrAM1 wt		2	⅛	⅛	⅛		
	6⅛	PanOcean O	65	20	7¾	7⅛	7¾+	⅛	
	2	Pantasote	2	35	3½	3⅜	3½—	⅛	
	2⅝	ParaPk .16a	4	15	5½	5⅛	5½+	⅝	
	4⅛	Park Ch .40	5	8	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝+	⅝	
	3	Park El .10e	3	2	2½	2½	2½—	⅛	
	10	Parsons .65e	3	3	14½	14¼	14½	6	
	2⅞	Patgenl .10p	3	2	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜		
	3⅜	PatoCG .60e	2	93	7⅞	7	7⅝		
	4⅛	Patrick Pet	7	3	7⅝	7½	7½		
	7	PaxsII .60	5	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛		
	7⅞	Peas El .08p		2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	¼	
	3-16	PeaseEll wt		2	⅛	⅛	⅛—1-16		
	2⅛	Pemcor Inc	2	1	2⅛	3⅛	2⅛+	⅛	
	4⅝	PennEng .60	4	1	8	8	8 —	⅛	
	7¼	PenRIE 1.15	5	5	8	8	8		
	10½	PepBoys 1	5	2	13½	13⅜	13½—	⅛	
	4⅝	PepCom .40	3	1	4½	4½	4½+	⅛	
	4	PerinlCp .30	4	4	4½	4⅜	4⅜		
	1⅛	Permaner	6	17	1¼	1¼	1¼		
	2	Perlec Corp	6	21	2¼	2	2⅛+	¼	
	3⅛	Petro Lewis	4	26	7½	7	7½		
	2	Phoenix Stl	3	46	3⅞	3⅛	3⅛+	¼	
	1½	PledInd .13e	35	101	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜+	⅛	
	⅜	Pioneer Sys		3	⅜	⅜	⅜—	⅛	
	12⅝	PitDeMo .80	6	10	13½	13¼	13½—	⅛	
	15¼	Pittway 1b	7	2	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝—	¼	
	13	PlacC 1.20a	3	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛+	⅛	
	4	Plant Ind	5	1	4¼	4¼	4¼—	⅛	
	9⅝	Plantronics	5	2	11⅛	11	11⅛		
	2	PlyGem .38f	4	9	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛	
	1⅞	Plyrd Rub A	6	5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝+	⅛	
	1⅛	Plym Rub B	5	5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛	
	¼	PNB MR wt		3	½	½	½+1-16		
	3½	Pneum .20e	3	14	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝+	⅛	
	4⅝	Polychr .65f	4	5	7⅛	7	7⅛		
	1⅞	Potter Inst		11	2⅛	2	2⅛		
	3	Prairie Oil	9	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞		
	9½	Pratt Lmb 1	5	5	10⅝	10¼	10¼—	⅛	
	6⅝	PrattR pf.66		1	7¼	7¼	7¼+	¼	
	17⅝	Prml Nell 1	9	7	19½	18⅝	18¾—	⅝	
	4⅞	PresRIB .88		12	5	4⅞	5		
	7½	Presley Cos	3	11	2¼	2⅛	2⅛		
	9⅝	Preston .70	4	2	11⅞	11¾	11¾—	⅛	
	4⅝	PrpCT 1.48e	5	3	6⅝	6½	6⅝+	¼	
	7⅞	ProvGas .80	18	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛	
	1	PrdRIE .25e	2	14	1⅛	1	1		
	1⅝	PrudBdg .24	3	13	2⅝	2⅛	2⅝		
	1½	PSA Inc wt		3	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜		
	2	PuntaGrd ls	3	2	2½	2½	2½+	⅛	
	6¼	Purnam .60a	5	4	9	9	9 —	⅛	
	7½	Ranchrs Ex	6	1	10½	10½	10½+	¼	
	12⅝	RangrO .Can	47	44	19⅝	19⅛	19⅝		
	10⅝	Ransbrg .80	4	3	10¼	10¼	10¼		
	1⅛	RapdAm wt		19	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜+	⅛	
	3	Rath Pack	13	5	3⅛	3½	3½—	⅛	
	3½	Ray Resrcs	6	70	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛	
	1½	Reading Ind	13	25	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛	
	11⅝	RelEsI 1.40a	10	1	13½	13½	13½		
	5¾	RtrinT 1.54e	6	2	6¼	6¼	6¼		
	0⅛	Rll RT 2.24e	4	2	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞+	⅛	
	1⅛	Reeves Telc	13	8	1⅛	1½	1⅛		
	1¼	RellIFd .81e		18	1¾	1¾	1¾+	⅛	
	26	RalfF pf4.36		1	31	31	31 +	⅝	
	9-16	Rel Grp wt		31	⅞	13-16	13-16—	⅛	
	8⅝	RemAr .80a	7	3	10	16	10		
	1	RepHous .16		1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝		
	1⅝	Rep NY Cp	3	5	16	16	16 —	⅛	
	37⅞	ReschCt .08		39	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝		
	1⅝	Resrtsintl A	2	7	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝+	⅛	
	1	Rest Assoc	8	2	1⅛	1	1½		
	⅞	Rex Nar .14t		32	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛	
	1⅛	Riblet Prod		4	1¾	1¾	1¾		
	1⅝	Richford In	4	11	2⅛	2	2⅛		
	7-16	Riker Maxs		1	9-16	9-16	9-16		
	¼	Riker Mx pf		4	¼	¼	¼—1-15		
	7⅛	Riley Co	4	10	12¼	12	12⅛—	⅛	
	20½	RioAlgm 1	5	3	23⅝	23	22		
	5¾	RladonM .36	3	2	6	6	6 —	½	
	⅞	Robino Lad	3	11	1¼	1¼	1¼		
	21¼	Robintech	6	39	31⅝	30⅞	31⅝—	⅛	
	1¼	Roblin Ind	1	7	2	1⅞	1⅞—	⅛	
	0⅛	Rockway .88	4	1	9¼	9½	9½+	¼	
	½	Rockw Hal		2	½	½	½		
	9⅝	Rogers Corp	7	2	10	9⅞	10 +	⅛	
	2⅝	Rollins Intl		37	3	3	3		
	3⅛	Rossmor Cp	6	15	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	½	
	⅝	Rossmor wt		7	⅝	⅝	⅝+	½	
	15	Rowan .14	9	53	29	28⅝	28¾+	⅝	
	3¼	Rowlnd Inc	5	24	14½	13⅛	13⅛—	1	
	5¼	Royal Amer	10	6	9½	9½	9½		
	⅛	RoyBusn Fd		17	11-15	11-15	11-16—1-16		
	⅞	RSC Indust	4	17	1⅛	15-16	1 +1-16		
	1½	RuddCk Cp		1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝		
	½	Rusco Ind		6	9-16	9-16	9-16+1-16		
	5½	Ryan Ho .20	8	16	11½	11¼	11½		
	2⅛	SafranSy A	4	1	4	4	4 —	⅛	
	8⅞	StJohnsT .62	7	4	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝		
	3½	Salem .27t	5	6	4	3⅞	3⅞—	⅛	
	9	Sambos Rst	12	41	11⅞	11¾	11⅞		
	6¼	SCarlo 1.32e		62	11⅞	9⅞	10⅛+	⅛	
	1½	Sargent Ind	14	1	1½

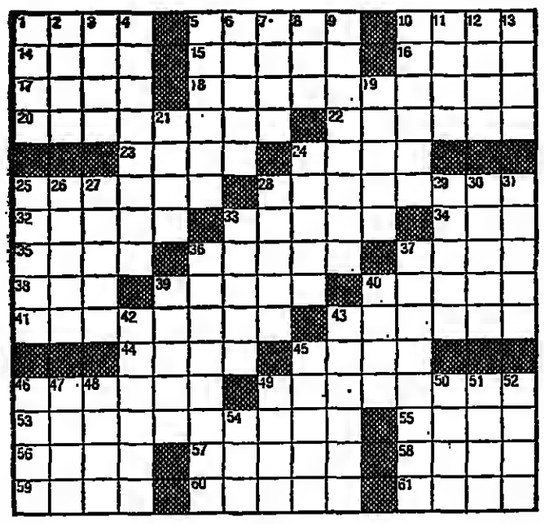
CROSSWORD — By Will Weng

ACROSS

1 Upside operator
5 Gambling game
10 Downside operator
14 Befuddled
15 Exchange premiums
16 Genus of auks
17 Fume
18 Father of the W.P.A. and P.W.A.
20 Scents
22 Repeat a TV task
23 Periods
24 Father
25 Catch
28 Kitchen-shelf item
32 Hindu master
33 Shelter
34 Troy, N. Y., campus
35 "Get —— to a nunnery"
36 Refers to
37 Clock part
38 France, Spain, etc.: Abbr.
39 Cut the cabbage
40 Speak one's ——
41 Like some cheeses
43 Flood points
44 Charged atoms
45 Pahlavi's title
46 Yalta's region
49 Tool craftsman
53 Junior versions of 18 Across
55 Singular
56 Presently
57 Make a choice
58 Kind of coffee
59 Storage places
60 Beasts of burden
61 Part of S.A.R.

DOWN

1 Kind of facts
2 Employs
3 Peggy and Pinky
4 U. S.-Canada divider
5 Impetuous one
6 Curved moldings
7 Tipples
8 Craggy hill
9 Bean alkaloids
10 Does a sewing job
11 Mr. Kazan
12 Off balance
13 France's Coty
19 Small finch
21 Transportation agency: Abbr.
24 Stored up
25 Park in the Rockies
26 O. T. book
27 "—— is a tavern in . . ."
28 Do banquet duty
29 Hears a case
30 Solar-lunar year difference
31 Annoys
33 Takes on
36 Area of the Pacific
37 Extreme conservatives
39 Wild plums
40 Baby carriage
42 Thresholds
43 Places for medals
45 Because
46 Alaska king
47 Italian painter
48 Image
49 Achieves
50 N. Z. shrub
51 "—— go bragh"
52 Party people: Abbr.
54 They, in France



WEATHER

	C	F	
ALGARVE	16	61	Cloudy
AMSTERDAM	6	43	Overcast
ANKARA	12	53	Cloudy
ATHENS	16	61	Cloudy
BEIRUT	25	77	Fair
BELGRADE	4	39	Fog
BERLIN	8	46	Overcast
BRUSSELS	9	48	Cloudy
BUDAPEST	8	46	Cloudy
CAIRO			N/A
CASABLANCA	17	63	Overcast
COPENHAGEN	7	45	Overcast
COSTA DEL SOL	18	64	Cloudy
DUBLIN	7	45	Fair
EDINBURGH	7	45	Showers
FLORENCE	7	45	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	8	46	Cloudy
GENEVA	4	39	Overcast
HELSINKI	6	43	Cloudy
ISTANBUL	14	57	Cloudy
LAS PALMAS	21	71	Cloudy
LISBON	15	59	Cloudy
LONDON	8	46	Rain
LOS ANGELES	21	71	Cloudy
MADRID	13	55	Fair
MILAN	18	64	Rain
MONTREAL	3	37	Cloudy
MOSCOW	-1	30	Overcast
MUNICH	9	48	Cloudy
NEW YORK	14	57	Fair
NICE	14	57	Cloudy
OSLO	8	46	Rain
PARIS	10	50	Overcast
PRAGUE	8	46	Cloudy
ROME	16	61	Cloudy
SOFIA	9	48	Fair
STOCKHOLM	7	45	Cloudy
TEHRAN	21	70	Fair
TEL AVIV	23	73	Fair
TUNIS	18	64	Cloudy
VENICE	8	46	Cloudy
VIENNA	10	50	Fair
WARSAW	8	46	Cloudy
WASHINGTON	15	59	Cloudy
ZURICH	6	43	Cloudy

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS
ADVERTISEMENT

November 11, 1974

The net asset value quotations shown, below are supplied by the Funds listed. The International Herald Tribune cannot accept responsibility for them. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT. (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

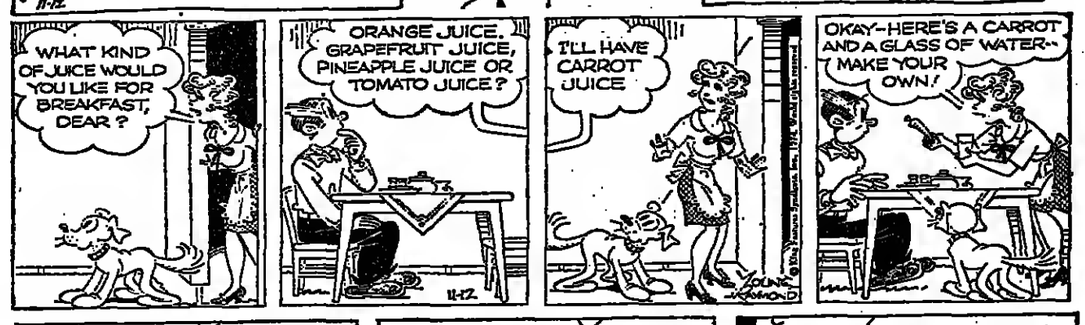
(w) Alexander Fund	$5.24
(d) Am. Express Int'l Fd.	$6.34
AMINCOR BANQUE S.A.:	
— (d) Globvalur	SF46.50
(w) Apollo (Tempus) Iss.pr.	SF71.11
(i) Apollo Fund S.A.	$10.45
(w) Austral. Trust S.A.	$8.48
(w) Austral'n Selection Fd.	$3.20
AUSTRALIAN INV. MGT. CORP.:	
— (w) Fund of Australia	Aus$4.83
— (w) Prop. Bonds Aust.	Aus.$1.37
— (w) — — Int'l Ltd.	Aus.$8.46
BAER, Julius & Co.:	
— (d) Baerbond	SF712.75
— (d) Conbor	SF681.00
— (d) Grobar	SF430.00
— (d) Stockbar	SF739.00
(w) Broad & Wall Fd. Int'l.	$30.10
(w) Browninvest	$18.26
(d) Can. Gas & Energy Fd.	$10.03
(d) Can. Secur. Growth Fd.	$4.17
CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.:	
— (w) Capital Int'l.	$10.64
— (w) Capital Italia S.A.	$3.02
(d) Capital Rentinvest	LF875
(i) Cleveland Offshore Fd.	$506.10
(w) Convert.Fd Int.A Certs.	$6.87
(w) Convert.Fd.Int.B Certs.	$9.83
(d) Convert. Bond Fd. N.V.	$6.77
CREDIT SUISSE:	
— (d) Canasec	SF555.00
— (d) C.S. Funds-Bonds	SF74.00
— (d) C.S. Funds-Int'l	SF62.50
— (d) Energievalor	SF73.50
— (d) Ussec	SF590.00
— (d) Europa-Valor	SF105.25
(i) Crosby Fund S.A.	$3.82
G.S. INT'L MANAGEMENT:	
— (w) Capital Int'l Fund	$10.38
— (w) BtF Growth Fund (see Capital Int'l)	
— (w) BtF Japan Fund (see Capital Int'l)	
— (w) C.S. America Fd.	$7.91
— (w) C.S. Income Fd.	$8.28
(w) D.G.C.	$35.23
(d) Delta Invest. Fund	$7.79
(d) Delta Multifund	$7.20
(d) Daiwa Int'l Fund	Yen 7,638
(d) Dollar Fund (ex-div.)	$1.42
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l	$9.09
(w) Dr. Interct. Inv. Fd.	$11.62
(w) Europe Obligations	LF874
(d) Executive Fd of Canada	$5.22
FIDELITY:	
— (w) Fidelity Equitalia	$7.54
— (w) Fidelity Int'l Fund	$12.46
— (w) Fidelity Pacific Fd.	$17.43
— (d) Fidelity World Fd.	$7.93
(d) Fiduzem	BF717
(w) First Fund	$14.09
(d) First Nt'l City Fund	$22.33
(d) First Security Cap. Fd.	$10.12
(w) Fleming Fund S.A.	$48.85
(w) Fleming Japan Fund	$14.26
(w) Fonselex Issue Pr.	SF1,693
(d) Formula Selection Fd.	SF90.05
(d) Fonditalia	$9.81
(d) Fund of Nations	$5.08
(d) Fund of N.Y. (ex-div.)	$8.33
(w) Future Australia Fd.	Aus.$0.03
(w) First Int'l Realty Sec.	$14.05
G.T. (BERMUDA) LIMITED:	
— (w) Berry Int'l Fund	$9.02
— (w) Berry Pac. Fd Ltd.	$18.06
— (w) G.T Dollar Fund	$5.14
(w) Guardian G. Fd. Int'l.	$6.65
(w) Hausmann Holdgs. NV	$4,792.90
(i) H.O.T. Hobet	$18.22
(d) Icofund	$9.31
(w) Ingrow	$29.00
(d) Interlix	SF395.80
(d) Interfund S.A.	$3.85
(d) Interitalia	Lire 6,937
(w) Intermarket Fund	$90.23
(w) Int'l Income Fund	$20.97
(r) Int'l Invest Network	$10.03
(r) Int'l Privilege Ltd	Can.$3.29
(r) Int'l Securities Fund	$5.53
(w) Intertrust Int'l Fd S.A.	$7.75
(r) Invest Atlantique	$31.14
(d) Italamerica S.A. Fund	$6.16
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fd S.A	$7.11
(r) Japan Growth Fund	$11.64
(d) Japan Selecting Fund	$26.76
(r) Japan Pacific Fund	$10.36
JARDINE FLEMING:	
— (r) Jardine East. Trust	$42.97
— (r) Jardine Japan Fund	$29.19
— (r) Jardine Selection NV	$10.06
(d) KB Income Fund	SF1.400
(w) Kleinwort Benson Int.F	$8.10
(w) Kleinwort Bens. Jap. F.	$12.93
(w) Leverage Cap. Hold	$22.47
L. & B.T. MANAGEMENT S.A.:	
+(w) L&B-T Multi-way Fd.	SF349.00
+(w) L&B-T Income Fund	SF362.50
(w) Lorfund	$16.98
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fund	$10.12
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund	$1.08
(d) Neuwirth Inv. Fund	$3.10
(w) N.A.M.P.	$54.57
(w) Nippon Fund	$22.28
(w) Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund	$6.21
(w) Nor. Amer. Bank Fd.	$7.55
(r) Olympic Cap. Fd inc.	$1,695
(r) Pegasus Intern'l	$8.15
(d) Putnam Intern'l Fund	$16.17
(d) Renta Fund	LF1,785
(d) Renta Capital Fund	LF3,207
(d) Rentinvest	LF748
SAFE GROUP:	
— (d) Safe Fund	$4.65
— (d) Safe Trust Fund	$0.74
— (d) Global Fund	$4.00
(w) Samurai Portfolio	SF42.70
SEPRO:	
— (w) Sepro (N.A.V.)	$10.32
SHARE GROUP:	
— (d) Share Realty	$12.38
— (d) Share Int'l Fund	$4.59
— (w) Shareholders Excal.	$4.52
S.M.G. FUNDS:	
— (d) CSF Fund	SF24.03
— (d) Crossbow Fund	BF4.32
— (d) I.T.F. Fund N.V.	$8.42
(w) SMH Special Fund	DM79.60
SOFID GROUPE GENEVA:	
— (r) Parfon Sw. R. Est.	SF1,433
— (r) Securswiss	SF1,021
(d) Soros Fund	$139.26
(w) Star Fund	$8.23
(r) Suez Int'l Ventures Inc.	$3.50
SWISS BANK CORP.:	
— (d) America-Valor	SF413.75
— (d) Intervalor	SF58.75
— (d) Japan Portfolio	SF290.35
— (d) Swissvalor New Ser.	SF170.50
— (d) Univ. Bond Select.	SF73.50
— (d) Universal Fund	SF76.83
(w) Talent Global Fund	$8.81
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold. (Sea)	$17.78
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold. N.V.	$24.33
(w) Transpacific Fund	$11.94
TYNDALL GROUP:	
+ (r) Overseas Fd. dist.	$0.96
+ (r) Do. Accumulation	$1.19
+ (r) 2-Way Fund Int'l.	$1.89½
UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:	
— (d) Amca O.S. Sh.	SF32.25
— (d) Bond Invest.	SF71.50
— (d) Convert-Invest	SF72.00
— (d) Eurit Europe Sh.	SF99.50
— (d) Fonsa Swiss Sh.	SF72.00
— (d) Globinvest	SF57.50
— (d) Pacific-Invest.	SF54.50
— (d) Rometac-Invest.	SF256.00
— (d) Safit South Afr Sh.	SF381.00
— (d) Sima Swiss R. Est.	SF130.00
UNION-INVESTMENT, Frankfurt:	
— (d) Atlanticfonds	DM14.83
— (d) Europafonds	DM29.50
— (d) Unifonds	DM17.50
— (d) Unirenta	DM40.10
— (d) Unispecial I.	DM45.80
(w) United Cap. Inv. Fd.	$2.15
(d) U.S. Trust Invest. Fd.	$10.60
(w) Western Growth Fd.	$4.31
(w) Western Hedge Fund	$1,030.61
(w) West. Proprietary N.V.	$1,177.78
(d) World Equity Grth Fd.	$381.54
(w) Worldwide Securities	$31.33
(w) Worldwide Special	$2,312.12

DM — Deutsche Mark; * — Ex-dividend; ? — New; NA — Not available; BF — Belgian francs; LF — Luxembourg francs; SF — Swiss francs; + — Offer prices; s — asked.

PEANUTS

B.C.

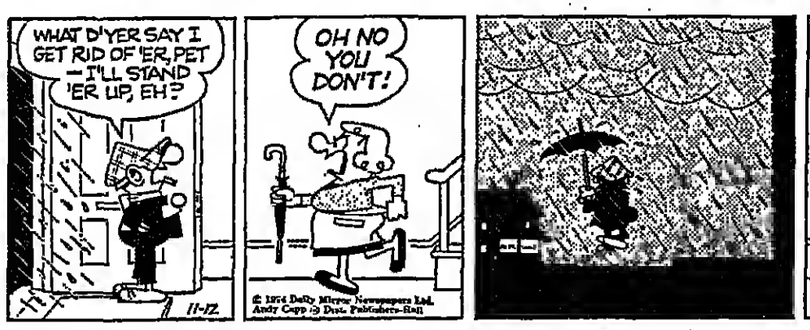
BLONDIE



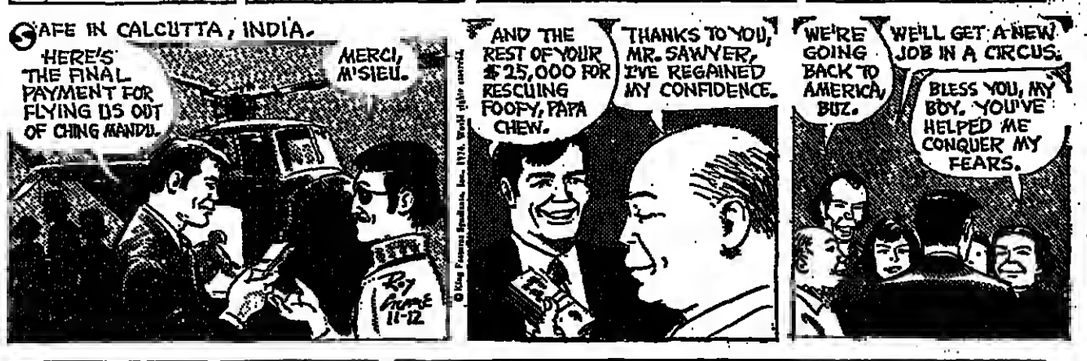
BEETLE BAILEY

WIZARD of ID

ANDY CAPP



BUZ SAWYER



RIP KIRBY

JUMBLE® — that scrambled word game

by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

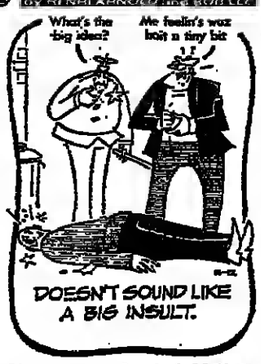
Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

SHOIT

GOOLI

BERICK

MeMBEL



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here: A

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: SQUAB NIECE DISARM ELEVEN

Answer: *Those who take it are out for the count* — CENSUS

DENNIS THE MENACE

"..AN' IF I SHOULD DIE BEFORE I WAKE..."

"HEY! I DON'T LIKE THAT PART!"

BOOKS

THE EBONY TOWER

By John Fowles. Little, Brown. 312 pp. $7.95.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

"THE working title of this collection of stories was 'Variations'—John Fowles interjects in "A Personal Note" about one third of the way through his new book, "The Ebony Tower"—"by which I meant to suggest variations both on certain themes in previous books of mine and in methods of narrative presentation . . ."

But two considerations seemed to militate against using "Variations" as a title. Mr. Fowles goes on to explain: first, his own fear that readers would "feel themselves at a disadvantage because they are unfamiliar with my work . . ." And, second, the fear of "the first professional readers" of the book that these "Variations" were only visible in "a private mirage in the writer's mind."

Well, after reading Mr. Fowles's new book, one realizes that neither he nor "the first professional readers" need really have worried. Except for the fifth and last story in the collection, "The Cloud," the fictions in "The Ebony Tower" do work independently both of one another and of the author's earlier novels, "The Collector," "The Magus," and "The French Lieutenant's Woman" (not to mention his collection of aphorisms, "The Aristus: A Self-Portrait in Ideas"). Yet one can understand why he wanted to call them "Variations" for the book does call to mind certain themes from his earlier works, and the interrelationships between the stories make the fun of reading them all the greater.

For instance, one comes away from the long title piece fully satisfied with the tale it tells of a young art critic named David Williams who visits an old, self-exiled English painter, Henry Breasley, in his rural French retreat and fails to act on his attraction to one of the old painter's two young female companions.

Yet amusing puzzles persist after David has returned to his conventional marriage and the story of his temptation is done. What is the meaning, we wonder, of the reference to Marie de France and *eliduc* (whatever that may be), and why all the talk about "the mystery of island Britain . . . filtering all over Europe *via its French namesake*?" What's the significance of the weasel that David runs over while driving away from Henry Breasley's estate? And what exactly did the old painter mean when he implied that the abstract artists he so abominates live in an "ebony tower" (as opposed to an ivory tower)?

Sufficient unto itself, too, is the second story, a translation of a medieval tale called "Eliduc" by one Marie de France (aha!), about an honorable knight beholden to two ladies (aha!), one of whom is awakened from an endless sleep by a rose taken from the mouth of a weasel (aha!). "Eliduc" is a charming exercise in scholarship, to be sure, but we begin to see that Mr. Fowles is after more than charm: "One may smile condescendingly at the naiveté and primitive technique of stories such as 'Eliduc,' " he writes in "A Personal Note," "but I do not think any writer of fiction can do so with decency—and for a very simple reason. He is watching his own birth."

Only the final story, "The Cloud," does not stand independently. With its confusing cast of characters (I had to draw a chart to get everyone straight, and even so I was stuck with a leftover "David," who is either a misprint or an echo of the young biographer in the title story), its fragmented style, and its barely coherent plot-line, it forces the reader to look elsewhere for its meaning.

My theory is that it represents Mr. Fowles himself trying to escape from "the ebony tower"—trying to paint with words as if he were Henry Breasley apprehending reality without escaping into abstraction.

I'll even gamble to say "The Cloud" is a verbal rendering of a painting-in-progress that starts in Henry Breasley's studio—a painting that "put into words [was] a pessimistic truism about the human condition." That's highly debatable, of course, but debate it many readers will.

For, as he has done so often in the past, John Fowles has once again come through with a book that is at once a thoroughly pleasing entertainment and a thoroughly mystifying conundrum—a book that for my money at least is the most enjoyable piece of fiction to be published so far this season.

Mr. Lehmann-Haupt is a New York Times book reviewer.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

L	I	A	R		A	G	A	C	O		T	H	A	T
A	R	G	O		L	E	M	O	N		H	I	D	E
T	O	E	T	H	E	L	I	N	E		E	T	A	L
E	N	D		O	R	L	E		S	W	A	T	H	E
			M	O	T	E		E	P	O	C	H		
	T	R	E	K	S		S	M	A	R	T	E	S	T
A	R	I	A				A	I	T	S		R	N	D
M	I	D	D	L	E	O	F	T	H	E	R	O	A	D
O	K	E		E	T	R	E				I	A	G	O
B	E	H	A	S	H	E	S		R	A	N	D	S	
		E	S	T	E	S		B	A	R	O			
B	A	R	T	E	R		B	E	T	A		P	O	I
O	R	D	E		E	A	R	T	H	B	O	U	N	D
O	O	O	R		A	R	A	T	E		A	R	G	O
T	A	N	S		L	A	G	E	R		R	E	E	R

BRIDGE — By Alan Truscott

There are times when it helps to know whether an opponent is a competent defender. If he is an unknown, put at your table by the tide of tournament play, he may already have furnished a clue to his ability.

On the diagramed deal from the regional masters-pairs play at Albany N.Y. a week ago, South could have been forced to assess West's ability. The contract was an optimistic three no-trump, reached after South had opened one no-trump and North had made a response of three diamonds, nonforcing in his style.

West led the club king, and made a foolish play at the second trick by continuing with the club jack. This was a play that could not gain a trick, and was very likely to lose.

He may have been misled by the nonappearance of the deuce on the first trick, which South had carefully concealed, but he should have recognized that there was no hurry for clubs. If East held the queen, those tricks could wait—barring the unlikely event that East held the spade ace and the club queen, and South could take nine quick tricks in the red suits.

NORTH
♠ 8 4
♡ 5 3
◇ A K 9 6 2
♣ 9 8 6 3

WEST
♠ K 5 2
♡ 10 8 6
◇ 10 5 4
♣ A K J 10

EAST
♠ 10 9 6 3
♡ Q J 9 4 2
◇ Q 3
♣ 7 4

SOUTH (D)
♠ A Q J 7
♡ A K 7
◇ J 8 7
♣ Q 5 2

Both sides were vulnerable.

The bidding:

South	West	North	East
1 N.T.	Pass	3 ◇	Pass
3 N.T.	Pass	Pass	Pass

West led the club king.

A heart shift was indicated which would have defeated the contract even if the declarer found the double-dummy way to make three spade tricks by leading the eight and running it.

South won a trick with the club queen, and took full advantage of the opportunity offered by him.

The diamond jack was run to the third trick, and when East won with the queen, he shifted to a small heart. South won with the king and led three diamond winners to produce this position:

NORTH
♠ 8 4
♡ 5
◇ 6
♣ 9 8

WEST
♠ K 5
♡ 10 8
◇ —
♣ A 10

EAST
♠ 10 9 6
♡ J 9
◇ —
♣ —

SOUTH
♠ A Q J
♡ A 7
◇ —
♣ 2

The last diamond was led, and South drew a spade and West a heart. It was now likely that West was keeping the guarded spade king, so South entered his hand with a heart lead to the ace. He then led a club, giving West his two tricks in that suit but making two spade tricks at the end and his contract.

If West had briskly thrown away two small spades, unguarding the king, South might have gone astray, arguing that a man who would lead the club jack at the second trick would see no reason to unguard the spade king later.

But this is purely hypothetical. A man who would unguard the spade king, tempting South to finesse or make a throw-in play, would not have made the trick two blunder. It is safe to assume that nobody will be a dunce on one moment and a genius the next.

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هكذا من الأصل

In NFL Action

Bengals Win, Tighten Race

CINCINNATI, Nov. 11 (UPI).—Ken Anderson set National Football League records for consecutive pass completions and highest passing efficiency yesterday and seldom-used Ed Williams scored two touchdowns to pace the fired-up Cincinnati Bengals to a 17-10 victory over the Pittsburgh Steelers.

Cincinnati, raising its record to 6-3, moved to within a half game of the Steelers, now 6-2-1, in the American Conference Central Division race.

Anderson, who had completed his final eight passes last weekend against Baltimore, hit his first eight t ws yesterday for 16 straight completions, bettering the previous record of 15 shared by Joe Namath and Len Dawson.

Anderson, whose accura y has been the key to the Bengals' offense all season, hit 20 of 22 passes yesterday for 227 yards. His 90-per-cent-accuracy mark broke the record of 86.2 (25 for 29) set by Ken Stabler last year in Baltimore.

Williams, who had carried the ball only two times coming into the game, scored touchdowns on runs of two and one yards. Horst Muhlmann added a 30-yard field goal for the Bengals.

Pittsburgh scored on a one-yard run by Preston Pearson in the fourth quarter and on a 24-yard field goal by Roy Gerela on the last play of the first half.

Raiders 35, Lions 13

At Oakland, quarterback Ken Stabler hit wide-receiver Cliff Branch with touchdown passes of 36 and 15 yards and fullback Marv Hubbard made two other scores as the Raiders crushed Detroit, 35-13.

Stabler hit Branch in the end zone with a 15-yard toss in the second period and arched a 36-yard scoring toss to the AFC's leading receiver in the third period. The catches were Branch's seventh and eighth of the season.

Stabler, who mixed Hubbard's bruising running with a 10-point passing game, hit on 20 of 24 attempts for 348 yards before he was relieved by backup quarterback Larry Lawrence in the last period.

Rams 21, Falcons 0

At Los Angeles, James Harris hit Harold Jackson on touchdown passes covering 40 and 25 yards as the Rams blanked Atlanta, 21-0, and secured its hold on the lead in the NFC Western Division with a 7-2 record.

Tony Baker scored the other Los Angeles touchdown on a one-yard plunge as the Rams' defensive crew made life miserable for the Falcons, sacking quarterback Bob Lee four times and his replacement, Kim McQuilken, once for a combined loss of 54 yards.

Minnesota at St. Louis

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 11 (UPI).—Although his physical status has risen from doubtful to questionable to probable, Terry Metcalf said yesterday that it is "still up in the air" whether he will play when the St. Louis Cardinals meet Minnesota tonight.

Metcalf, a 5-foot-10, 185-pound second-year man, has provided the big plays which led St. Louis to a 7-1 record. He was injured early in the second quarter of last week's game with Dallas, and his absence gutted the Cardinal offensive punch. St. Louis saw its winning streak ended by a 20-yard field goal with four seconds left, which gave the Cowboys a 17-14 victory.

The injury first was diagnosed as a strained ligament in his right knee, but Metcalf says it appears to be a flareup of an injury which kept him out three weeks last season.

Metcalf has 1,137 yards total offense and leads the National Football Conference in punt returns with 10 for 181 yards and kickoff returns with 12 for 435 yards.

The powerful Vikings bring a 6-2 record to sold-out Busch Stadium.

Cardinal quarterback Jim Hart is the top-rated passer in the conference, with 13 touchdowns and 85 completions in 166 attempts, with only three interceptions.

Close behind Hart as the No. 3-rated quarterback is Minnesota's Fran Tarkenton. Tarkenton has thrown for nine TDs and has 123 completions in 210 attempts with eight interceptions.

United Press International.

UNDERMINED—Buffalo's J.D. Hill (40) artistically blocks Houston runner Bob Atkins. Oilers won the contest, 21-9.

Redskins' Taylor Practices Power of Positive Thinking

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 11 (WP).—It crossed Charley Taylor's mind more than once yesterday that the Redskins were about to fold.

"But I kept saying to myself, 'We're going to win this game . . . we're going to win this game,'" Taylor said.

Thanks in a large part to Taylor's pass catching, Washington did just that, coming back from a 20-7 deficit to dump the Philadelphia Eagles, 27-20.

"We didn't panic," Taylor said. "Our team held together like we did in a crisis."

Taylor was superb. He caught nine passes for 155 yards, and the winning touchdown. That pass, a 30-yarder from Sonny Jurgensen as Taylor ran a post pattern, came with 2:13 to play.

It culminated a 75-yard, 10-play drive on which Taylor caught four passes. His three receptions before the touchdown were all on short down-and-out patterns.

Taylor said that the touchdown play was not called at the line of scrimmage; Jurgensen called it in the huddle anticipating that the Eagles would "blitz"—send a linebacker to rush the passer. The blitz came, and Taylor, normally covered by two defensive backs, was left facing only Philadelphia's left cornerback, John Outlaw.

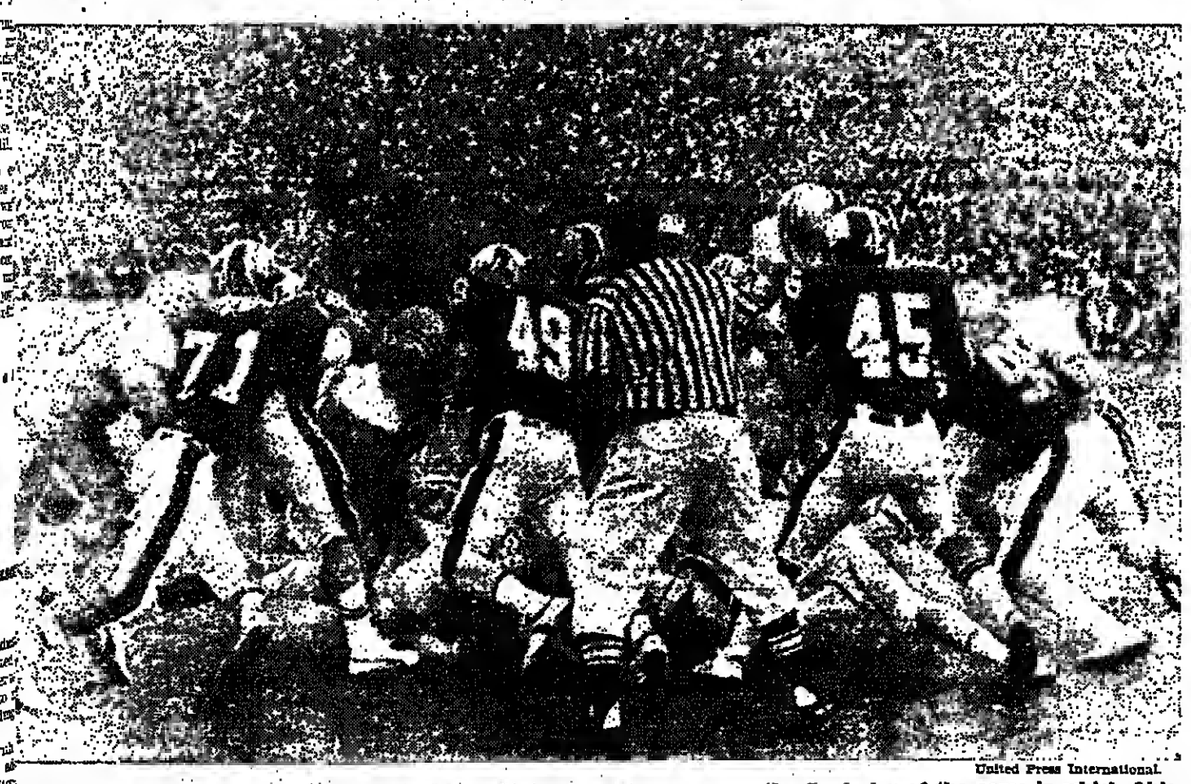
"It wasn't anything special," Taylor said of his touchdown. "I just run what's called. We were lucky to come out on top."

Jurgensen and Larry Brown, who were not supposed to play because of leg injuries, entered the game together with 8:34 left in the third quarter and the Redskins down, 20-14.

Jurgensen moved them to two field goals and Taylor's touchdown. For the afternoon, he was 14 of 23 for 172 yards and no interceptions.

"Sonny sort of makes up his own thing," Taylor said. "He runs whatever he thinks will work."

Almost everything he called yesterday worked. Suffering from a thigh contusion and a swollen right knee, Jurgensen, who has practiced only once in the last two weeks, was remarkably effective.



United Press International.

UPSETTING MOVE—Ohio State and Michigan State players converge on the final play of the game in which Ohio State was upset, 16-13. Ohio claimed to have scored on the play, but it was ruled that time had run out in game.

Game of 3 States: Ohio, Michigan and Confusion

By Gordon S. White Jr.

NEW YORK, Nov. 11 (NYT).—Millions of fans across the nation watching television and most of the 78,533 persons in Spartan Stadium in East Lansing, Mich., were totally confused yesterday at the end of the season's biggest upset, when Michigan State beat Ohio State, 16-13. But the commissioner of the Big 10 said that it was not.

Wayne Duke said, "When I went down to the dressing room, there was no question in my mind that the game was over and that Michigan State won."

Thirty minutes later, Duke picked up his own strong beliefs and set the fans right by making the announcement that the 16-13 Michigan State victory was the final score. The confusion took place because Ohio State apparently scored from the Spartans' one-yard line on the last play of the game. But the officials ruled that the Buckeyes never got the play off in time and, according to Duke, Ohio State did not get it off properly anyway because the Buckeyes did not take time to set for one second before the snap.

Ohio State suffered its first defeat in 19 regular-season games while Michigan, now the sole leader of the Big 10, remained unbeaten by beating Illinois, 14-6.

However, if Ohio State and Michigan win next week and then Ohio State beats Michigan in the big match at Columbus, Ohio, Nov. 23, the Big 10 will be right back where it was a year ago.

If Vote Is Tied . . .

Duke said, "There will be a vote of the 10 athletic directors then to determine which team is the most representative and the one to send to the Rose Bowl. However, if Ohio State wins the game with Michigan, Ohio State will have to win the vote, 6-4, because if the vote is a tie at 5-5, Michigan will go because Ohio State was the last of the two teams to play in the Rose Bowl."

A year ago, Ohio State and Michigan were unbeaten when they met and the game ended in a 10-10 tie. In a controversial vote by telephone the next day, Ohio State was sent to the Rose Bowl for the second straight year by a 8-4 ballot that exposed many of the political and personal animosities within the Big 10.

This time there will be a gathering of the Big 10 athletic directors the next day, Nov. 24. They will be face to face when they vote if Ohio State beats Michigan. Michigan State, which has one loss but also one tie in league play, is still in the running for the Rose Bowl. Too many improbable things must happen, however, for the Spartans to have much chance.

As if Michigan State sounded a call for a revolt against the powerful teams in the land, upsets began happening all across the nation Saturday shortly after Ohio State, the No. 1 team in the land, fell and coach Woody Hayes threatened to punch a reporter, as usual.

There was North Carolina State's surprising 12-7 victory over Penn State at Raleigh, N.C. But this did not bother the Cotton Bowl officials, who stuck to their promises to Penn State and invited the Nittany Lions to meet a Southwest Conference team on New Year's Day.

There was Southern Methodist's 18-14 upset of Texas A&M, the leader of the Southwest Conference. The Aggies had hopes of going against Penn State in that Cotton Bowl game. But the Aggies may still make it because there was Baylor's upset of Texas, 34-24, that put a crimp in the Longhorns' chances.

The Sugar Bowl became a bit less sweet when Florida, one of the New Orleans entries for New Year's Eve, was upset by Georgia, 17-16, just a week after the Gators got the Sugar Bowl bid by beating Auburn in a big surprise.

The only teams that seemed to get through the day without losing face were Alabama, Oklahoma and Michigan, the remaining unbeaten and untied powers of the land. Yale also held its perfect record by beating Penn, 37-12.

WHA Standings

	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
EAST						
New England	7	2	0	14	35	21
Indianapolis	4	8	0	8	28	40
Cleveland	3	4	1	7	19	25
Chicago	2	7	0	4	21	34
WEST						
San Diego	5	4	0	12	32	36
Houston	5	5	0	12	47	38
Phoenix	4	0	1	9	41	49
Minnesota	4	6	0	8	41	43
Michigan	2	9	0	4	27	54
CANADIAN						
Toronto	0	4	0	18	52	42
Winnipeg	7	1	1	15	52	23
Quebec	6	3	0	12	39	26
Vancouver	4	0	1	8	32	43
Edmonton	3	2	0	0	17	16

Sunday's Games

Edmonton 4, Cleveland 1 (Long 2, Buchanan, Barrie; Clearwater).

San Diego 4, Quebec 3 (Rivers 2, Adeonno, Moreau; Gilindon, Parisean, Houle).

Minnesota 10, Phoenix 4 (Walton 2, O. O'Shea 2, Arbour, McMahon, Connelly, Morrison, Heatley; J. Boyd, Young, Bennett, Gray).

Indianapolis 6, Michigan 1 (Hargreaves, Brodin, Fitchner, Wiste, Whitlock, Robertson; Green).

Toronto 7, Chicago 0 (Simpson, Dillon, Nedomansky, Martin, Hickey, Henderson, Mahovlich).

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Bugner and Ellis Meeting Tonight

LONDON, Nov. 11 (AP).—Jimmy Ellis, former World Boxing Association heavyweight champion from Louisville, Ky., says that he does not appreciate being regarded as a mere stepping stone in his fight here tomorrow against Britain's Joe Bugner.

Ellis dismissed suggestions that he was on the slide and declared: "I'm here looking for a win."

But Bugner considers Ellis no more than a step toward a world title fight. Ellis is rated eighth in most world rankings, while Bugner holds fourth spot.

"A win against Bugner would put me right back in the position to earn the money I want against Muhammad Ali," Ellis, 34, maintained.

"My record over the last couple of fights looks like I might be going downhill, but it just isn't true," insisted Ellis, a one-time sparring partner of world champion Ali. Ellis held the WBA version of the crown for three years, from 1968, when Ali was stripped of the title after he refused to be drafted into the U. S. armed forces.

The Hungarian-born Bugner has made a steady climb toward the top, groomed by his Scottish manager, Andy Smith.

Before He's 26

Smith has always maintained, in the face of considerable doubt from some, that Bugner would be world champion before he was 26. Bugner's 25th birthday is March 13, 1975.

For European champion Bugner, Smith's plan is a series of perhaps four contests over the next few months against ranked opponents, followed by a challenge for the world title.

"Ellis is the first on our list," Smith said. "Then I hope it will be Oscar Bonavena, followed by Ron Lyle, Joe Frazier, and maybe Jerry Quarry or Ken Norton."

Bugner's defensive capabilities have never been in doubt. And he showed new attacking style when he knocked out Venezuelan Jose Louis Garcia with a left hook last month.

But Bugner's new aggressive approach is unlikely to cause Ellis any loss of sleep. The American has beaten Quarry and Bonavena, as well as Floyd Patterson and Canadian George Chuvalo in an impressive 50-fight career that he began as a middleweight in 1961.

Bugner has only a handful of losses, including points decisions from Ali and Frazier, in a 55-fight career. The Briton's ambitions, plus advancing years, could be the worst of combination punches for Ellis.

Dundee Sees Possibility

LONDON, Nov. 11 (Reuters).—Angelo Dundee, Ali's manager, said here yesterday that it was possible Ali might defend his title against Bugner in London.

In an interview on a British independent radio service, Dundee said: "I see the possibility because Ali will fight anywhere. He went to Africa—and Ali is very fond of London. But everything right now is up in the air because he is savoring the fruits of his victory."

AP.

Joe Bugner

NFL Standings

	W	L	T	Pct.	PF	PA
AMERICAN CONFERENCE						
East						
Miami	7	2	6	.778	202	125
Buffalo	7	2	0	.778	190	180
New England	6	3	0	.667	225	155
N.Y. Jets	2	7	0	.222	149	203
Baltimore	1	8	0	.111	103	227
Central						
Pittsburgh	6	2	1	.722	183	133
Cincinnati	6	3	0	.667	232	156
Houston	4	5	6	.444	161	198
Cleveland	3	6	0	.333	177	234
West						
Oakland	8	1	0	.889	267	143
Denver	4	4	1	.500	180	177
Kansas City	3	6	0	.333	147	171
San Diego	3	6	0	.333	143	166
NATIONAL CONFERENCE						
East						
St. Louis	7	1	0	.875	186	121
Washington	6	3	0	.667	176	127
Dallas	5	4	6	.556	178	140
Philadelphia	4	5	0	.444	148	140
N.Y. Giants	2	7	0	.222	121	194
Central						
Minnesota	6	2	0	.750	171	98
Detroit	4	5	0	.444	135	156
Green Bay	4	5	0	.444	134	146
Chicago	3	6	0	.333	66	122
West						
Los Angeles	7	2	0	.778	160	100
New Orleans	3	6	0	.333	85	184
Atlanta	2	7	0	.222	77	171
San Fran.	2	7	6	.222	123	202

Sunday's Results

Houston 21, Buffalo 9.
N.Y. Jets 20, N.Y. Giants 20 (o't).
Cleveland 21, New England 14.
Washington 27, Philadelphia 20.
Miami 21, New Orleans 0.
Dallas 20, San Francisco 14.
Green Bay 20, Chicago 3.
Denver 17, Baltimore 6.
San Diego 14, Kansas City 7.
Los Angeles 21, Atlanta 0.
Cincinnati 17, Pittsburgh 10.
Oakland 35, Detroit 13.

NHL Standings

	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
DIVISION ONE						
Philadelphia	11	3	2	24	55	33
Atlanta	6	6	2	18	48	42
N.Y. Islanders	7	4	2	17	52	32
N.Y. Rangers	6	5	3	15	47	41
DIVISION TWO						
Vancouver	9	4	2	20	57	41
Chicago	7	5	2	16	57	37
St. Louis	4	6	3	11	43	46
Minnesota	3	0	3	9	31	54
Kansas City	1	11	1	3	33	64
DIVISION THREE						
Los Angeles	9	1	5	23	51	27
Montreal	7	4	5	19	62	44
Detroit	5	6	2	12	38	55
Pittsburgh	4	7	2	10	47	55
Washington	1	12	1	3	23	71
DIVISION FOUR						
Buffalo	16	3	2	22	63	47
Boston	6	3	5	17	64	42
Toronto	4	6	3	11	51	56
California	2	10	4	0	37	73

Sunday's Games

Vancouver 4, Detroit 2 (Boudrias, Gould, Lever, Lalonde; Hamel, Lochead).

Boston 4, Atlanta 3 (Orr, Marotte, Esposito, Cashman; Lysiak 2, Hextall).

Montreal 11, Washington 1 (Richard 2, Lafleur 2, Gainey, Lambert, Savard, Lemaire, Sather, Shutt, Mahovlich; Egers).

Buffalo 8, Pittsburgh 2 (Perreault 2, Lorentz, McNab, Martin, Luce, Mickey, Robert; Debenedet, Arnason, Larocche).

Philadelphia 2, California 0 (Clement 2, Crisp).

Broome Is Top Rider At U.S. Horse Show

NEW YORK, Nov. 11 (AP).—David Broome of Britain assured himself at least a tie for the individual championship when he won both of the international classes at the National Horse Show.

In Soccer Activity

Italy Warms Up for the Netherlands

By Brian Glanville

LONDON, Nov. 11 (IHT).—"Play me in the national team again!" cries Jose Altafini, who is still, at 36, scoring goals for Juventus.

"One half, no more. That's all I ask. Just a friendly, if you like, in Italy."

But that decision is up to Fulvio Bernardini, the 68-year-old manager of the waning Italian National team which Wednesday plays Bayern Munich in a warm-up match in Rome, preparatory to its ordeal next week in Rotterdam, when the Netherlands must be met in the European Nations Cup.

Although they lost by only 1-0 in Zagreb against Yugoslavia, Bernardini does not pretend that Italy's performance was anything but a disaster. Still worse was the humiliating 1-1 draw in a 70-minute match in Florence against the second division team Reggiana, which added insult by packing its side with reserves in the closing stages.

No Gigi Riva

That day, Bernardini ordered his men, conditioned for years to marking man to man, to mark zonally, and of course it did not work. Time has run out. There is no Gigi Riva to rely upon for goals out of the blue. The Cagliari striker is still injured.

Giancarlo Antognoni, the new golden boy inside-forward, is, at 20, still too inexperienced to pick up a match, like that against Holland, by the scruff of the neck. If he does play, it will be his first international match.

Bernardini says that he positively will not close up in defense and look for a 1-1 draw, as Barcelona did when it recently played on the same ground against Rotterdam in the European Cup. Even if he wanted to play a counter-punching game, Bernardini says, he has not the forwards to play it with. But he would have were he to call up the Brazilian-born Altafini, who under the nickname of Mazzola represented Brazil in Sweden in the 1958 World Cup.

We still cannot understand Bernardini's insistence on excluding the real Mazzola, Sandrino—after whose distinguished father Valentino Altafini was nicknamed—and Gianni Rivera. One wants the old dog for the hard road. There are far too many ifs and buts about the present Italian team, and the pressure put upon it since the failures of the World Cup have not helped.

Poland, meanwhile, which plays in the same group, is due to meet the Czechs in a friendly game Wednesday. This will be an interesting indication of whether Poland is improving after its poor start to the season, when both East Germany (now down in the basement) and France beat Poland at home.

Severe Treatment

The young Czech team, which lost 3-0 to England at Wembley, was severely treated. Until it tired in the last 20 minutes, it looked quite capable of stealing the result on a breakaway goal.

The Polish World Cup team would have eaten the Czechs at a gulp, but things, as manager Kazimierz Gorski stresses, have changed since then. Gorgon, the big center-half, has put on too much weight. Zmuda, the other fine young stopper, has been suspended for wanting to leave Gwardia Warsaw without permission. Robert Gadocha is disaffected because his transfer to Bayern Munich and the sweet life of West Germany has been blocked by the Polish federation.

"Next year," Gorski says, "when we have our decisive matches against Holland and Italy, things will be very different."

There is even a chance that Lubanski, absent in West Germany, will play again. He has recently been to Vicenza for treatment of his injured knee, and Gorski says that he should be able to resume light training. After that, all is hope and speculation.

World Cup For Women Is Predicted

LONDON, Nov. 11 (UPI).—There will be a world cup tournament for women soccer teams within the next 10 years, according to Denis Follows, former secretary of the English Football Association.

Follows, now serving as the Women's Football Association life president, said today: "At least half the countries in Europe run women's international sides and the first leaning toward a worldwide competition would have to come from Europe.

"But there is a healthy participation in the Far Eastern countries and we could be seeing a world cup competition within 10 years."

Follows was speaking on the eve of tomorrow's women's international between England and France in London. England has never been beaten in seven previous internationals.

NBA Standings

	W	L	Pct.	GB
EASTERN CONFERENCE				
Atlantic Division				
Buffalo	8	3	.727	—
Boston	7	5	.583	1 1/2
New York	6	5	.545	2
Philadelphia	5	6	.455	3
Central Division				
Washington	9	2	.818	—
Cleveland	6	4	.600	2 1/2
Houston	6	5	.545	3
Atlanta	5	6	.455	4
New Orleans	1	11	.083	9 1/2
WESTERN CONFERENCE				
Midwest Division				
KC-Omaha	6	5	.545	—
Detroit	7	6	.538	—
Chicago	5	7	.417	1 1/2
Milwaukee	1	10	.091	5
Pacific Division				
Golden State	6	3	.750	—
Seattle	7	4	.636	1 1/2
Phoenix	5	6	.455	3 1/2
Los Angeles	4	6	.400	4
Portland	3	8	.273	4 1/2

Sunday's Games

New Orleans 102, Portland 101 (Marulich 30, James 22; Walton 25, Wicks 19).

Golden State 106, Los Angeles 103 (Barry 23, Wilkes 22; Beaty 32 Riley 20).

Atlanta 93, Milwaukee 84 (Van Arsdale 22, Meminger 21; Hendridge 22, Price 22).

Boston 102, KC-Omaha 99 (Havlicek 26, Nelson 20, Walker 21, Archibald 20).

Seattle 109, Philadelphia 95 (Haywood 27, Brown 26, Cunningham 24, Boyd 19).

Buffalo 124, Detroit 117 (McAdoo 27, Heard 24; Lanier 24, Trapp 22).

Argentina Urges World Cup Final Include 20 Teams

ROME, Nov. 11 (AP).—The 1978 World Soccer Cup final round should be played by 20 teams instead of 16, with the extra four spots taken almost surely by European or South American teams, Argentine officials said in Rome.

That is the proposal that Argentina, which will stage the tournament, will present in its meeting in Zurich next February with the World Cup Commission of the International Soccer Federation.

"We don't want to add second-rate teams, but we hate to see teams such as England, Spain, Russia or Czechoslovakia—just to mention the top European countries—left out of the World Cup," said Martin Noel, Argentina's delegate to the FIFA commission.

"Besides, we have worked out a formula that will limit the World Cup to 25 days with a maximum of seven matches per team, as in West Germany this year," Noel said.

The World Cup final round has been played by 16 teams. They are: the defending champion, the host country, a team each from Africa, Asia and Central America, seven or eight European teams and three or four South American teams.

"When FIFA decided to have one team from Africa, Asia and Central America, they limited the number of European or South American teams," Noel said. "We want to increase them again."

ABA Results

Sunday's Games

Memphis 91, San Antonio 89 (Carter 19, Daniels 18; Nater 17, Gervin 16).
Denver 126, San Diego 101 (Calvin 21, Green 18; Grant 31, Lamar 27).
Indiana 117, St. Louis 109 (Hillman 26, Knight 21; Lewis 26, Barnes 25).

Bulgaria, Hungary Tie

VARNA, Bulgaria, Nov. 11 (UPI).—Bulgaria tied, 0-0, with Hungary yesterday in a friendly soccer match at the Main Stadium here.

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Art Buchwald

Liebchen Is Tired

WASHINGTON—As one watches Henry Kissinger wing around from one country to another, you can't help but have a spot of sympathy for Nancy Kissinger. She looks like such a good soldier, but obviously the strain of traveling with Henry must be a great one. I would like to take you into their hotel suite in Cairo.

Buchwald

"My God, Henry, I'm exhausted."

"I know, dear. It must be a wearing trip for you. Why don't you go visit the pyramids today?"

"I've already seen the pyramids, Henry."

"Well, why don't you go to Aswan and see the dam? You could be back for dinner."

"I don't want to see a dam. I saw *three in India*."

"How about going up to Alexandria? I hear it's a great sightseeing town."

"Why can't I just stay in my hotel room and sleep?"

"Because, Nancy, the people expect you to visit all their monuments. How would it look to Sadat if you didn't want to see the sphinx?"

"Henry, can't you understand—my feet hurt. I've walked from Asia to Yugoslavia, smiling all the way. My cheeks are sore.

"Look, we've only got 12 more countries to visit. Then we'll go home and you can show your color slides to the Rockefellers. We'll have a nice, quiet evening."

"Henry, I just want to stay in the room one day. Is that asking too much?"

* * *

"Nancy, my little liebchen, you know it makes no difference to me if you stay here or not. But it does to the Egyptians. How can I explain it when you visit the Dead Sea Scrolls caves in Israel that you refused to go out to the pyramids?"

"What Dead Sea Scrolls caves?"

"Oh, didn't I tell you? The Israelis have arranged for you to visit the caves after you climb to the top of Masada."

"I don't want to visit any caves and I don't want to climb a mountain by the Dead Sea."

"Well, you can't visit the religious places in Jerusalem. You did that two weeks ago. Maybe I could swing it for you to run over to the Sea of Galilee. I hear they have some great Roman ruins there."

"Why couldn't you tell Sadat I have an upset stomach?"

"After he gave us a banquet last night? I'll tell you what. Take a ride down the Nile for *just half a day and everybody* will be happy."

"Henry, I would like to say something. When we got married you never mentioned anything about the fact that your job would involve travel."

"It slipped my mind, liebchen. *But you must be the envy of* every wife in America. Who else could go to Iran in the morning, Syria in the afternoon and Saudi Arabia in the evening? I can't wait to read your diary when we get back."

"Henry, my feet are swollen."

* * *

"You could go to Luxor for the baths. I'm sure they'd let you soak your feet for a while."

"Where are we going after Israel, Henry?"

"Greece. You'll love it. I'll bet you've always dreamed of going to Mount Olympus. The government has fixed it so you can visit 12 islands in one day. I wish I could go with you."

Phone rings. Henry picks it up.

"Oh yes, Mr. Minister. Yes, she's here. Of course. She'd be thrilled. She was just commenting she had nothing to do this morning. Right. She'll be ready in 15 minutes."

"Who was that, Henry?"

"It was the *minister of tourism*. They're going to give you a camel ride to Ismailia. You see, you won't have to walk at all."

U.S. Customs Say Missing Renoir Stolen in London

MINNEAPOLIS, Nov. 11 (AP).—A missing Renoir painting insured for $150,000 is now presumed by authorities to have been stolen, U.S. Customs officials say.

The painting, "Lady in a Flowered Hat," belongs to Minneapolis attorney Samuel Maslon. Customs officials said it was shipped by Maslon to London for a possible sale, but was to be returned to the owner Aug. 8. It was placed on a plane bound for Detroit, where it was to be transferred to another plane for shipment to Minneapolis.

When the wooden case was delivered to Maslon, the 12-by-16 inch painting was missing. Customs officials said that they now are certain the painting was not stolen in Detroit or Minneapolis but apparently was taken before the plane left London.

Mexican Art in Berlin

BERLIN, Nov. 11 (UPI).—An exhibition "Fine Arts of the Mexican Revolution—Legend and Reality" has opened at Charlottenburg Castle in West Berlin. *It includes 250 works, among* them paintings and reproductions of big murals by Diego Rivera, David Siqueiros and Jose Orozco.

Gore Vidal: 'I'm No. 1'

By Sally Quinn

WASHINGTON (WP)—"About every 18 months I erupt," Gore Vidal said. "I go barnstorming across the country doing television and lectures, hawking my books. Then I go back to Rome, *settle down to a nice quiet life and write.*" He is in Washington pushing "Myron," his latest novel, featuring the return of the transsexual protagonist of "Myra Breckenridge."

Washington, of course, is Vidal's hometown. His mother, Nina Gore, was the daughter of Sen. T.P. Gore. She divorced Vidal's father, Eugene Vidal, when Gore was 10 and married Hugh Auchincloss, the millionaire investment banker.

The family moved to Merrywood, the Virginia estate overlooking the Potomac, where they *stayed until* that marriage broke up six years later and Gore was replaced in his upstairs bedroom by Jacqueline Bouvier, whose mother, Janet, became Hugh Auchincloss's third wife.

Anyway, that is how Gore Vidal is related to Jackie Kennedy Onassis. They both had the same stepfather. But they didn't meet right away. Vidal, now 49, went into the Army, then began traveling and writing novels.

It wasn't until Jackie Bouvier married Jack Kennedy that they really became friends. Jackie loved Gore Vidal. He is—and was—handsome, witty, sexy, bisexual, brilliant, talented, successful, charming, courtly, well mannered, and perhaps the most bitchy gossip of his time.

Vidal liked the Kennedys, their glittering circle of friends, their talked-about salons.

There was only one problem. Many of the men in the Kennedy administration weren't too crazy about Gore Vidal. He had, after all, written that book, "The City and the Pillar," espousing bisexuality. It was considered a hit much. The late Robert Kennedy liked Vidal least of all. So one night at a White House party, Gore and Jackie were dancing very close together, so the story goes, when Bobby came over to them, pushed Gore away from Jackie, and told him never to dance with his sister-in-law that way again.

Well, Vidal, *not one to take this sort of thing lying down, wrote* a devastating piece about Bobby in Esquire, which started the whole ruthless Bobby image, and that was the end of Vidal's friendship with the Kennedys. Jackie stayed *loyal* to Bobby, and she and Vidal have not seen each other since. That was in 1962, recalls Vidal.

It didn't seem to bother Gore Vidal one bit. He just kept on writing his best-selling novels, being outrageous and provocative, getting into vicious fights with people on television and in print, and living quietly in Rome.

Back in Washington, this time, he seemed, to some of his friends, a bit mellow. To others who had not known him before, though, he still had that famous tart tongue.

And he says he doesn't ever get bored talking about the same things. "I'm fascinated talking about everything," he said. "Except myself. Sometimes I do get bored talking about myself."

He answers questions about his personal life in either a flip, detached way or with evasive one-liners. The impression he gives is one of a very professional, smooth, cynical, brilliant, world-weary, unemotional man. Which is, of course, the image he intends to project.

Nevertheless, he insists, "I am what I seem."

He was not disappointing on this visit to Washington. He knows what people want to hear, what is commercial, what will titillate and what will sell. He glides through television interviews, his patter down to perfection. He carefully times his conversation to permit an interviewer to take copious notes. He understands the media and how to manipulate its members.

He knows what *he says will outrage, annoy and provoke the* people he says things about. He does it humorously, purposefully, mischievously, inviting reaction. The insults he hurls are more detached than personal, more stylized than serious. "I suppose I am combative," he admits.

Here are a few of his observations for public consumption:

• Jack Kennedy: "Jack was the most wonderful gossip. Much better than Jackie, probably because he had greater resources. But he was *marvelous repository. We would have long rambles about* girls in Hollywood. He knew everything. He was such fun. But his was a continuing search for attractive women. That always came first with Jack."

• Jackie: "I never really knew Jackie that well. I enjoyed her though. She was quite bright. She knows who she is. Very few people do. That's why she's done very well. She wanted a lot of money. She got it. But I never profited by my connection with Jackie. *In fact it was the reverse. When Jackie first started out* as a reporter she went around claiming to be my sister and I hadn't even met her. She got all kinds of interviews with people by telling them that. She profited a lot more from our relationship than I did."

Gore Vidal whose new book "Myron" features the return of the protagonist of "Myra Breckenridge."

© David Levine, Opera Mundi.

• Lee Radziwill: "Deeply boring. But being from a famous family is a bore. And it doesn't help for long. Lee found that out. If you have no talent, it shows.

"We all did have one thing in common. We had no money, contrary to what people think. Mr. Auchincloss was very rich and our step brothers and sisters were rather well looked after. But we were not, and we had to survive out there in the world. That's why I had to work and Jackie and Lee had to marry well. But Merrywood was so removed from the Depression that the girls never knew what real life was like."

• Ethel Kennedy: "Ethel invented tacky."

• Arthur Schlesinger: "Arthur is the little boy always running *after the crowd saying, 'Hey, let me play too.'* Arthur was thrilled to be part of the Kennedy crowd."

• The Kennedy era: "The Kennedys were great corrupters. And I don't see anything wrong with that. They never had to buy anybody. One chic dinner at the White House and you could have any journalist in town."

• Henry Kissinger: "I haven't the slightest interest in Henry at all. He's simply an apparatchik. He'll work for anybody. He's just brighter than most."

• President Ford: "A right-wing loon."

• Norman Mailer: "Norman really has become total bad news. He never was much of a writer. That's why he had to go in for performances instead. Norman is the patron saint of bad journalism. *We were good friends for a long time particularly when he* wanted some help from me. I remember him saying we were the two writers people disliked the most."

• Washington: "They're such hicks here. And this is the most pompous, boring society in the world. If you're interested in power this is the place to be. But you have to have a courtier mentality and I'm much too independent for that." (Vidal ran unsuccessfully for a New York congressional seat in 1960.)

• *Women: "I prefer women. I have almost no men friends.* Men are generally uneasy around me."

• Himself: "Under this cold exterior, once you break through the ice, you find cold water. There is no warm wonderful person underneath. I am exactly what I seem. People sometimes fight with me. It usually starts out political and ends up personal. Mailer and Capote for instance are always attacking me. They want to be Numero Uno. But I'm No. 1. I am a highly moral person. Purely *moralistic. That doesn't, however, apply to sex.*

"I've never been envious of anyone in my life. But I do go into black despair if someone thinks Norman is a greater writer than I am.

"Everything I say is so obvious. I say absolutely plain things and it blows people's minds."

When it was suggested to Gore Vidal that he might be portrayed in an interview as a warm, kind, gentle, decent human being, he *looked just a bit thrown for the first time all day. Then, half* earnestly, half in jest, he said, "Don't you dare."

PEOPLE: *Search for U.S. Children Ends Up in Rhodesia*

In August, 1973, Edward John Duggan and his wife, Helen, were in Richmond, Va., to pick up their seven children by previous marriage for a week's vacation. Last week, the vacation came to an end when six of the youngsters were returned to their homes. After an international search involving police in dozens of countries, the Duggans were found on a farm in Ruwa, Rhodesia, 12 miles from Salisbury. Although Duggan denies the reasoning, the assumption is that he chose Rhodesia because the country has no diplomatic relations with the United States. However, Duggan's ex-wife (now Sybel Crone) and Mrs. Duggan's ex-husband (Dennis Wilburn) brought custody suits in Rhodesia and won. Nevertheless, Edward Duggan, 14, will remain with his father in Rhodesia. "I naturally would like to have him home," Mrs. Crone told Kenneth Bredemeier of The Washington Post. "But he's got to begin making decisions of his own. When he returns, it's got to be his own decision." Criminal charges lodged against the Duggans in Richmond will apparently remain in limbo as long as the Duggans stay in Rhodesia. The search for their children has left the Crones and the Wilburns deeply in debt —$20,000 to $30,000 a family.

* * *

In his book "Gerald Ford," former presidential press secretary Jerald terHorst says that he quit his job because he "had been reared in the belief that forgiveness can be *extended only after* admission of wrongdoing." terHorst goes on to say that "it was clear even in the advance Nixon text [accepting President Ford's pardon] that he was admitting only that he had incorrectly handled the Watergate case, not *that he had been personally in*volved in the cover-up." Before his appointment, terHorst was Washington bureau chief of the Detroit News. He is now writing a nationally syndicated column.

* * *

Tiny Tim (né Herbert Buckingham Kaulhry) has taken a professional beating since his marriage to Miss Vicki on the Johnny Carson TV show in December, 1969. But he is not bitter about anything except women's lib. "I haven't seen her [Miss Vicki] since January," said Tiny Tim, now appearing at a New York nightclub. "She keeps calling asking for money, but she won't get any from me. She wants a divorce too, but I won't give her one. I *don't believe in divorce. I believe* in 'until death do us part'." He puts the blame for his marital troubles on women's lib: "They're getting women further and further into men's domain," he told Stanley Johnson of the Associated Press. Then, taking out his *Bible, he quoted: "...The man* shall rule over you." Miss Vicki notwithstanding, Tiny Tim's career is now on the upswing,

Alain Delon...

...in the nude?

with a performance on the Carson show set for tonight and January date at the Palladium in London.

* * *

The Italian feminist magazine Libera has published what it claims to be nude photos of French actor Alain Delon. In the issue are 12 photographs allegedly of Delon undressing and taking a swim with a group of friends. The magazine withheld any information on where the pictures were taken, who the photographer was or how he or she took them.

* * *

Singer Connie Francis, 35, whose records ("Lipstick on Your Collar," "Where the Boys Are," etc.) sold millions during the 1950s, told police in Westbury, N.Y., that she had been raped in her hotel room Friday, then robbed of her mink coat and jewelry. The entertainer, appearing at the Westbury Music Fair, was examined at a local hospital and released after treatment for bruises. No arrests have been made.

* * *

A 13-year-old girl who was not allowed to participate in 8th grade graduation ceremonies because the principal of her school disapproved of her homemade dress, has won a $1,500 out-of-court settlement. Eleanor Stacy of Clifton, Ariz., was prevented from taking part in the ceremony in 1973 by Billy McDowell, the principal of the Clifton elementary school, now superintendent of Clifton schools. McDowell, who was sued for $101,000, maintained that Miss Stacy had been given a letter more than a month before graduation reminding the parents of the dress code calling for solid pastel outfits. The girl's father said that the family could *not afford to buy her a dress*; her aunt made her a yellow print one.

—SAMUEL JUSTICE

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